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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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OFFICE No. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION!

The friends of the UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION in this city are invited, without distinction of party, to assemble at Bryan Hall this evening, to give expression to their views on the present crisis in our national affairs. We ask every citizen who rejoices in the protection of the Stars and Stripes—every one who cherishes the hallowed memories of '76—who feels the blood course more swiftly in his veins at the mention of Yorktown and Bunker Hill—who holds the privileges and the name of an *American citizen* above earthly price—we ask each and all whether the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, is not, at all times, of *paramount importance*? We are not speaking of the commercial aspects of the crisis, which, to the whole Northwest, are of momentous concern. We are not discussing its moral relations to the institution of slavery. We appeal to the simple patriotism of every man nourished on American soil—of every one who has found refuge on that soil from the despotism of foreign lands. The question now presented is solely a question of LOVE OF COUNTRY, without which the citizen is unworthy of a country, and destitute of claims to a share in the brotherhood of man.

Let those who love the Union of the States and the Constitution as our fathers made it, rally to-night at Bryan Hall, and lift up their united voice in behalf of the best form of government that the sun ever shone upon. Let it be well and clearly made known that the chief emporium of the Northwest will follow the national ensigns to the last extremity, and aid with all her might in throwing the plotters of treason over the Tarpeian rock.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

An order has been received at Fort Leavenworth, from Gen. Scott, directing all the available forces there to hold themselves in readiness to be transferred to Fort McHenry at any moment. Fort McHenry is situated near Baltimore. The purpose of the order is doubtless to bring the troops within easy reach in the event of a raid upon Washington City.

It is rumored also that troops have been ordered from Fortress Monroe, (at Old Point Comfort,) to Fort Sumter.

SO IT GOES.

The U. S. Arsenal at Mobile, Ala., has been seized by a mob, and it is reported that Fort Morgan, (also at Mobile) has shared a similar fate.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Chase of Ohio and Mr. Tuck of New Hampshire at Springfield—Gen. Cameron not Appointed Secretary of the Treasury—Assembling of Members of the Legislature—The State Prison at Joliet—Proposed Concert of Action Among the Border Free States

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4, 1861.

Among the distinguished gentlemen here probably by the invitation of Mr. Lincoln, are Hon. Amos Tuck of New Hampshire and Gov. Chase of Ohio, the latter of whom will unquestionably be offered a seat in the Cabinet—probably the Secretaryship of State. Mr. Tuck has been strongly urged as Secretary of the Navy—a place in which his former position on the House Committee on Naval Affairs peculiarly fits him. Mr. Chase is this evening in consultation with the President elect. Mr. Tuck had a conference this afternoon. Mr. Lincoln is calmly and coolly completing his arrangements without reference to the absurd advice tendered him by timid men in various parts of the country, to make up his Cabinet without reference to the demands and expectations of the party that elected him. It is not true that Gen. Cameron has been tendered a Cabinet appointment.

The city begins to fill up with members of the Legislature, and outsiders attracted here by the importance of the session. The candidates for the various places in the two houses are numerous. For Speaker of the House, two are mentioned prominently. Jarrot of St. Clair and Cullom of Sangamon, with the chances in favor of the success of the former, though the latter has many friends.

There is much excitement here to-day in reference to the news of the contemplated attack on Maj. Anderson in Fort Sumter, and among all parties there is but one sentiment in relation to the duty of the friends of the Union in this emergency. Mr. Lincoln is of course much concerned for the gallant little band beleaguered in Charleston harbor, and no doubt impatiently waits the day in which he may send the forces of the Republic, one and indivisable, to their relief and the discomfiture of the enemies of popular government. He attended Church to-day, in obedience to the Presidential proclamation, and it is to be presumed that in his prayers, Mr. Buchanan's back bone was not forgotten. The State Prison Commissioners, some of whom are here, entertain no doubt that the question of title to the ground upon which the prison is built, will be decided in favor of the State by the Court. The loss by the existence of the mortgage will be inconsiderable, because it is necessary the State can assert her right to the property for her use, paying compensation therefor. In this case that would be [illegible].

A distinguished politician of Indiana is here to secure if possible an uniform basis of action between this State, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and [illegible], in relation to the attempted breaking up of the government. The situation of each State, contiguous to slave territory, and the fact that each has a considerable admixture of people from slave soil, make some concert of action in strengthening the Union, and in defeating the machinations of those who hope for a divided North. He proposes that the position of each State shall be defined by legislative resolutions, and that one view shall govern all. His plan was freely canvassed and generally approved.

A Voice for the Union.

[illegible]—A word of affectionate counsel with you on this day of National fast, humiliation and prayer! In the midst of the fever and fierce excitement of the times, can you be induced for a moment to heed the voice, not of a politician, not of an office-holder or seeker, but simply of a Union-loving citizen? A Virginian by birth and [illegible] till manhood, bound by the most sacred ties to the Old Commonwealth, [illegible] filial and fraternal duty prompts an earnest appeal. I will not be suspected of any hostility in addressing to you "the words of soberness and truth."

[illegible] questions of aggression, alleged by each section of the country to have been perpetrated by the other, I do not propose to argue. Nor to discuss the various measures of redress, by legislative action or constitutional amendment, proposed to allay the present excitement. [illegible] is the question of proposed secession [illegible] desire to consider. In the first place, [illegible] the legitimate issue [illegible] secession [illegible] and [illegible] refuted, and now revived [illegible] we cannot fail to detect [illegible] character of [illegible] conceded to one [illegible] any [illegible] of sudden popular excitement, incident [illegible] real or imaginary grievances, any State could instantly hurl defiance at the Federal Government, and with the grossest injustice to all her sister States, dissolve her connection with them, and disrupt the Union. Indeed, as has been ably argued in the Senate, the right of secession involves also the right of expulsion. A majority of the States, taking umbrage at some legislative enactment of, say your own State, which may be obnoxious to them, might (this doctrine being conceded,) unite in simultaneous secession, and then reconstruct a confederacy, refusing to admit Virginia into the new sisterhood of States. What a commentary upon the boasted permanence of our free institutions would the admission of such a doctrine furnish to the despots of the earth!

No such thing as secession was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. The Fathers of the Republic, embracing Virginia's most illustrious statesmen, uniformly denied the existence of any such right. It is idle, therefore, to discuss the question further. *Secession is revolution.* It has ever been so regarded by the ablest expounders of the Constitution, and is so pronounced by the unanimous verdict of the great Powers of the earth. To deny it is preposterous, and only reflects upon the candor, wisdom and bravery of those who resort to such extreme measures for the redress of alleged injuries. South Carolina, claiming this right of secession, and with a reckless disregard of your counsel, an insulting scoffing at the remonstrance of many sister States (better able than herself to estimate the evils of which she complains), has plunged precipitately into revolution and open war. Apprehensive, if time were allowed for the conservative union sentiment of the Border States to prevail in the councils of the nation, that its bitter sectional controversy might be amicably adjusted, this persistently querulous little State essays to be the champion of the South. Utterly unprepared for so momentous a change in her political affairs, she declares herself an independent nation, and flaunting her flag of treason before the country, she stands out before the world as the very embodiment of temerity, arrogance and folly.

Virginians, will you permit South Carolina to drag your noble Commonwealth into the vortex of revolution? Do not, I implore you, be deceived by the fatal delusion that *peaceable* secession is *possible*, or that the Union can now be dissolved and then be reconstructed upon a basis more favorable to the institutions of the South. Such alluring intimations of South Carolina and her confederates in rebellion are the specious blandishments of your worst enemy. *Secession, I repeat, is revolution, and revolution is war.* The question then arises are you prepared for war? Has your political and social status become so intolerable as to justify the severance of your ties with this glorious Confederacy? Nobly avowing a willingness to ignore the past, is your future *in the Union* so pregnant with inevitable evil as to demand in advance rebellion, disunion and war?

What would be your justification in the eyes of the world for following in the wake of this little piratical tug, which having lowered our glorious national banner, hoists in its place the Palmetto flag, and commands you to fall under it. Fight what? To fight your sister States, aye to assail this noblest member of the great family of nations.

The constitutional election of a President, even were he, as charged, to entertain views inimical to slavery, would furnish you no justification. But Lincoln, however resolute in adhering to his platform, will prove equally firm in the execution of the laws of the country, and will astonish you and rouse the indignation of extremists in both sections by his unbending and conservative patriotism. Another alleged ground for secession is a supposed hostility to the people of the South now deemed almost universal at the North. This is another of those wilful perversions of the truth, by which designing politicians inflame the passions of the people, to the prejudice of the best interests of the whole country. Ten years residence in the North enables me to declare with most emphatic earnestness, the utter falsity of this impression, now so prevalent at the South. There is, on the contrary, a very general fraternal regard entertained by the people of the North toward their brethren of the South. The apprehension that the institution of slavery in the South is contemplated by the North, must ere this have been quieted by the propositions of Seward and the leading Republicans, so to amend the Constitution as to render his impossible. The [illegible] people here sympathize with the people of the South, though the seceding States forfeit all claim to the confidence and affection of the North, the severance being violent and without just cause, disastrous to both sections, and particularly so to the rebels themselves.

To embitter the people of the North against those of the South, secession is the surest method. On the other hand, were it practicable, I could suggest no more certain remedy for the terrible strife now convulsing the nation than the appointment by each district of every Southern State of their *best* men, (not politicians) to *visit the North*. I would guarantee them not only a most cordial reception and hospitable entertainment, but such genuine manifestations of kind feeling, and so frank an interchange of political sentiments, as would completely disarm politicians of their unholy influence over the masses, and restore the country to its wonted peace.

Alas, that designing demagogues—extremists North and South—should be able so to excite the prejudices of the one section against the other, as to crush the conservatism of the country, and eradicate from the hearts of the people the love of the Union! Virginians, are you ready to further these traitorous machinations for the overthrow of the Government? Have you counted the cost, realized the universal distress, brought home to you the horrors of civil war? Think of it, not in the abstract, but as imminent, aye as already commenced, and the spread of which nothing but the goodness of God can avert from us.

Reflect upon the thousands and tens of thousands of widows and orphans which such a war would cast upon the cold charity of the world, the fearful carnage, the unrelenting terrors of internecine strife, the total prostration of the commerce and all the material interests of the country, which would inevitably follow, and above all the arrest in her proud career of this most glorious nation on God's earth!

Pause, my countrymen, remember him whose ashes in Mount Vernon's hallowed soil make Virginia the most sacred of the States, and for *his* sake, for his memory, let her be the *last* to forsake that flag which he upheld to the gaze of an admiring world, the *last* to tear down that great Temple of Liberty, of which he was the chief architect—the *last* to disregard his sacred injunctions for the integrity, the glory, and the perpetuity of the Republic.

THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Constitution, Union, and Enforcement of the Laws.

LET THE PEOPLE RALLY!

The citizens of Chicago, without distinction of party, who are in favor of standing by the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, 1861 for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation thereto.

C. H. Ray,	Gage, Bro. & Drake,
Benj. F. Taylor,	Wm. H. Brown,
[illegible]	Geo. A. Meech,
[illegible]	James H. Hoes,
[illegible]	S. S. Hayes,
[illegible]	Grant E. Garlock,
[illegible]	D. B. Cook & Co.,
[illegible] Armstrong,	J. D. Quinlan,
D. W. Lamberson,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Jones,
Edward Voss,	M. D. Colrin,
J. O. Hoyt,	Horace White,
[illegible] Kern,	S. A. Irvin,
[illegible]	Thos. B. Bryan,
L. P. Hilliard,	Geo. P. Hansen,
J. F. Campbell,	John A. Bross,
[illegible] Farwell,	T. B. Carter,
A. Gibbs,	Mat. Laflin,
John Gray,	D. V. Bell,
Wm. T. Barron,	A. G. Throop,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mills & Co.,
Wm. H. Rice,	[illegible] Hook,
Geo. A. Springer,	[illegible] Mather,
[illegible]	[illegible] Quimby,
J. B. Taft,	[illegible]
Norman Williams, Jr.,	John A. Nichols,
W. Windoes,	Thomas Lord,
P. D. Owens,	[illegible]
Sidney Smith,	Geo. [illegible]
Wm. W. Farwell,	Elliott [illegible]
John Evans,	Robert [illegible]
L. Nowlin,	[illegible]
Fred. Tuttle,	[illegible]
Chas. Walker,	J. M. Mills & Co.,
R. W. Raymond,	John Van Arman,
W. W. Danenhower,	John Nutt,
Luther Haven,	Warren Miller,
J. L. Marsh,	[illegible] Towne,
Gilbert C. Walker,	Reed & Cady,
Dr. Brainard,	[illegible]
J. S. Greene,	[illegible]
Chas. H. Curtis,	[illegible]
B. H. Haddock,	[illegible]
B. B. Stiles,	[illegible] Arnold,
Fred. Harding,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John C. Haines,
[illegible]	C. W. Clark,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Robt. Law,	[illegible]
W. H. Brown,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Julius Rosenthal,	Adolph Loeb.

NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.—A new religious weekly, the *Presbyterian Recorder*, the organ of the New School Presbyterians, has just made its appearance. It is a very handsome seven column sheet, and the initial number gives high promise of [illegible]. Rev. [illegible] Hickey [illegible] the chair of office editor, with whom are associated, in the corps editorial, the several pastors of this city of the denomination in question, [illegible] that cannot fail to make the *Recorder* a welcome visitor to [illegible] of Christian homes in the Northwest.

THE CITY.

BIVALVULAR.—At No. 119 Randolph street, H. Sanborn is selling desirable and delicious oysters at 40 cents per can.

LAST OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of the late Col. J. B. F. Russell will be attended to-day at 1 1-2 P. M., from St. James Church, in the North Division.

STEALING HARNESS.—Two colored men are in custody on suspicion of having stolen a harness found in their possession. The property can be seen at the City Marshal's office.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was winter of the standard pattern. Since South Carolina went out the temperature seems to be very much reduced. If all the gulf States leave we may get winter the year round.

STREET RAILWAYS.—The City Railway Company are now running twenty-one cars during the temporary suspension of the Madison street route. This latter will be resumed immediately upon the completion of the Madison street tunnel.

GAME.—The game laws are in force, and all in possession of the forbidden fruit of the forests and prairies, will do well to be on the look-out. The Audubon Club and similar institutions throughout the country are working to the end of securing a strict enforcement of the law.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Executive Board of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society will meet at the First Baptist church on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The solicitors in the different churches are earnestly desired to meet with the Board at that time. Business of importance demands a full attendance.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATE CONGRESS.—A lively discussion is the order of exercise this evening, at Mechanic's Institute Hall, under the auspices of the above Association. Subject of discussion—"The Union," with arguments *pro* and *con*. Hour of opening 7 1-2 precisely. The public are respectfully invited to be present.

MR. MURDOCH'S HAMLET.—A good audience assembled at Bryan Hall last evening to hear the reading of Hamlet by Mr. Murdoch, under the auspices of the Audubon Club. The distinguished tragedian fully maintained his well earned reputation as reader, and was frequently greeted with applause.

THE STATE FAIR.—Everybody agrees that it is most desirable that the next State Fair be held in this city, and, so it will be located if the matter be properly brought before the Executive Board, who have their meeting on the 15th inst. Who is moving in the matter? It is something our business men are all interested in, and should not be permitted to go by default.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, on Thursday night, was caused by the burning of a Meat Market on North Clark street, owned by G. J. W. Stead, whose loss is more than covered by an insurance of $500 in the Ætna. A news depot and confectionery adjoining the Meat Market on the north, and owned by Van Ward Brothers, was cleaned out by the combustion of fire and water. Other stores adjoining were also damaged by the hasty removal of goods, &c.

CITY MISSION.—A grand benefit is proposed for the City Mission, represented by Rev. E. S. Tuttle, on Thursday and Friday of next week, at Bryan's Hall. During each day a Fair and Festival will be held, with tableaux in the evening. Everything is to be on the best and most liberal scale. The City Mission has recently added to its modes of doing good, the feature of a comfortable lodging room for temporary applicants, a class known to all our almoners of charities in this city.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE CORN.—The preparations of White Flint Corn, inaugurated by Wagoner, are now continued by his successors, Messrs. Pote & Richardson, on the corner of Griswold and Harrison streets, manufacturers of most excellent Hominy Samp and Granulated Meal, and the coarser products of wheat, so approved by all housekeepers. They are largely extending their business, and furnish a market for all the White Flint Corn that is brought to this city.

☞ The Webb Sisters continue to attract good houses at McVicker's Theatre. This is their twelfth night, and we understand they remain next week, when another extravaganza will be produced. This is the last night of Beauty and the Beast, which is performed first to allow the children to see it and return, if they see fit, though the whole performance will terminate at half-past ten. Take the children and let them see, beautifully illustrated, this old nursery tale, and hear Dixie sung by the whole company.

A NEW FARMER'S BAROMETER.—We have before called the attention of our readers to Timby's Patent Barometer, a new patent standard instrument, which is constructed with a flexible section, so arranged as to compensate for the changes of temperature, leaving the height of the mercurial column entirely unchanged by the extremes of heat or cold, whether placed indoors or out, and substantially obviates the hitherto great uncertainty of reading the barometer. This instrument is entirely portable, and can be safely transported to any part of the world. A thermometer is each instrument.

To the farmer a barometer is invaluable, as it invariably indicates the approach of a storm, and hence often gives a warning by which he is enabled to protect his crop from danger, and from the cheapness of Timby's instrument it is within the reach of all. The price is from $7 to $10. Messrs. JOHN M. MERRICK & Co., Worcester, Mass., are the manufacturers.

MUGGINS.—Our friend Muggins rode out yesterday. He invested a V and a collateral took a pair of bays and a swan-neck cutter. Altogether Muggins was the envy of the Avenue. He met with only one mishap. At a street crossing, while moving at something under 2:40, he came near running down the venerable Spriggins, moving slowly on foot. It was a small remove from being a hospital case, and Spriggins made a scramble of it for the sidewalk. Muggins put on the brakes and brought the bays to a stand still by a display of science that would have set Rarey crazy. He meekly apologized to the injured Spriggins, observing that it being Fast-day he was out for a little relaxation. "Yes," growled Spriggins the venerable, "ye appear unto men *too* fast." It was too much for Muggins, and he walked the bays for three entire blocks, pondering the matter.

THE BOOK TRADE.—Happening in at Colby's Gift Store, No. 128 Randolph street, yesterday, we had occasion to notice the inroads made in his extensive general stock by the late Holiday Trade, not that it is to be understood that there are not more than a few more left. The fact is valuable as indicating a growing and laudable taste in community for making gifts of good and sterling books.

Mr. Colby's stock comprises a very wide range of volumes, from the elegant issues rich in Turkey morocco, and embossed work, down to the cheap muslin editions, which by the wise liberality of publishers, have brought classic and standard novelists, dramatists, historians, and literature, within the reach of the humblest purchaser.

Some of the volumes and sets still on Mr. Colby's shelves are gems worth any purchaser's possessing, while the most moderate purse need not go away without an armful of good reading. The little folks are liberally remembered in this stock by some of the most charming little volumes that ever delighted young humanity.

A principle in Mr. Colby's trade inaugurated by him and [illegible] continued through over four years of successful trade in this city, and that, too, covering a period of depression and panic, is the accompanying each purchase of a book with a gift of jewelry, ranging in class and value from a watch, to a ring or some smaller article. While his prices for the same volumes are as low as [illegible] of any other house in the city, this added feature is a very satisfactory, and as [illegible] most popular one.

For these [illegible] set forth, the above No. 128 Randolph [illegible] a very desirable place to buy [illegible] books [illegible] the Holiday [illegible] the year.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN CHICAGO.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

THE EXERCISES IN OUR CHURCHES.

THE CLERGY ON THE CRISIS.

Prayers for our Rulers and the Nation They Rule.

It certainly seems a healthy change in public sentiment, when a confession is made by the President of our Nation that there may be something after all, in national affairs, suitable to furnish a theme for pulpits and prayer-meetings. We used to be told by the highest authorities in Democracy, that political preaching and political prayers were a chief evil among us, and of sufficient magnitude to evoke thunders from the Senate Chamber, and solemn protests in Presidential Messages, and it is no remote page in our history that bears the grave rebuke to the "three thousand clergymen."

We have come upon a new state of things, when the highest of our Public Functionaries actually invites from the sacred desk and the conference room a share of attention to present human affairs, willing, as it would seem, to allow that subjects for prayer and preaching may be found less remote in history than ancient Babylon and Judea, and nearer than Borrioboola Gha, and Patagonia.

The National Fast Day in this city yesterday was very generally observed by the religious public, and very full notes are appended of these services in numbers of our churches.

In the city at large there was little, however, to mark the day. The Post-office was closed, as also the Federal Courts, and there was no meeting on 'Change, though probably had it convened it would have been one of the most solemn gatherings of the day. The streets were busy as usual, and under the influence of good sleighing and a clear cold atmosphere a liberal use was made of livery and private establishments. Still a very large number of our citizens turned aside from their usual avocations for a portion of the day at least, and assembled in their several places of worship, where the exercises, under the influence of the alarming aspects of the times, were of an impressive and interesting character. With this preface we proceed to separate mention of some of these gatherings.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. W. N. Patton, the pastor of this Church, one of the most prominent in the West Division, has on two successive preceding Sabbaths made special reference to our national affairs. Sabbath before last he chose his theme "*Prayer for Rulers*," and on last Sabbath, "*The Suddenness of Revolutions*," from the 11th 2d Chron., 29, 36, "And the thing was done suddenly," showing how God advances His cause on earth. Having thus in a measure anticipated the themes suggested for yesterday, no public service was held in the main audience room, but large and fully attended prayer meetings were held at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. At 7½ last evening the occasion of the usual Church Preparatory Lecture Mr. Patton preached from Is. 50th ch., 10th verse, his theme being; Directions to those who are in gloom by reason of trials, personal and general. Of the services at this church yesterday as a whole it may be said that both its pastor and people there was betokened a recognition of the workings of Providence in present events. The President elect was often remembered and in feeling and impressive terms, in view of the high trusts about to be committed to him.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The New School Presbyterian Churches united at half-past 2 o'clock in a union service in the Second Presbyterian Church. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Patterson, led the exercises and after an appropriate prayer by Mr. Lee, read the 121-2-3 and 4th Psalms. Rev. Mr. Swazey, of the Third Presbyterian Church, said this was an occasion in which our ill desert and absolute dependence upon God were manifest. Amid all the doubt and dangers by which we are surrounded, all could find comfort in the assurance that God's purposes to this nation and to his chosen people would be accomplished. He was able to ward off disasters, and can so dispose of this the best of Governments as to advance the glory of his kingdom. It is well, therefore, that the Executive has called the people together, and recommended them to bring their case before Him who is both able and willing to deliver us out of all our troubles.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson said it was an indication for good when the President, distrusting his own wisdom, and that of those by whom he is surrounded, recommended the Christians of the nation to bring the matter directly to the "Infinite one." This very fact gives us a right to hope that God will hear and answer the prayers of his people. Man's wisdom, the counsels of the wise ones of the land were all at fault. The praying of Christians will have a good effect upon those who do not pray. Thousands of Christians in all the slave States were earnestly praying with us for a peaceful solution of our present difficulties, and he believed God would hear and answer prayer.

Rev. J. A. Wight of the Olivet Presbyterian church, spoke of the great anxiety he had felt for a long time, for the reason that in family, social and public prayer, he had heard so little for the government. When the proclamation for the fast was first published, some said we should not pay any attention to it, for nobody had any confidence in the President. If that were so, it afforded the strongest reason why we should observe it, for we all have confidence in God. God holds the hearts of all men in His hands. If any one thinks the President has no courage, God can give him that, if he lacks integrity, God can prompt to that. He can inspire our rulers with exactly those qualities necessary to protect all our rights as a nation. He instanced Saul, who though never converted, and at first a timid youth—was led to fulfil the purposes of God and bring deliverance to his chosen people. A general on the eve of battle, observing a dozen men at a distance, upon their faces, and being told they were engaged in prayer, said that the battle was already more than half won.

The fact that this Fast was appointed was a sign of hope.

Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian Church, remarked: God always encouraged his people to come to him in all times of trouble. We should have confidence in him as our Sovereign. This people of old were encouraged to go to him, with the assurance that he felt an interest in all their affairs. Our fathers had the same confidence in God that the best of the Israelites had. Every stone in the foundation of our Confederacy was laid in prayer. We should all, as individuals, cherish the same hopes. God's purposes to this nation, and to this church, will be fulfilled. The Union may be broken. Israel was broken, but the fruits thus scattered were now blessing all the nations of the earth. We may not be guilty of the sin of slavery. If so, we are not called upon to humble ourselves for that; but we may have opposed it bitterly and in a bad spirit. If so, we should repent and humble ourselves before God. We may have grown proud and self-confident, and if so, we should bow humbly before the Lord. We must have strong faith in him—faith, though a storm of blood envelope us.

Rev. Dr. Patterson said we have come together to pray not only for the nation, but for the safety of the church. God can make it instrumental in saving us politically. The church should be remembered here, the church South as well as North. Where passion most governed them men were crying earnestly to God, and he believed their prayers would be heard.

The audience then sung the hymn commencing

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord,"

and Rev. J. R. Roy made an earnest and appropriate prayer.

Peter Page, Esq., referred to the duty of christians to take an active interest in the political concerns of the country. Christians had no moral right to leave the government of the nation to the management of the vile portion of the community, [illegible] we expect when the wicked rule, but cruel discord and strife.

A stranger to me has asked that we should, privately, if not appropriate here, pray for Major Anderson and his men, that God would protect them from the mad ones around them. They were occupying a most important position. On their courage in this their hour of trial, might in some measure depend the fate of the nation. We should pray that God would protect them if attacked, and not suffer them to be sacrificed to the wild spirit of excited men.

Short, and it is to be hoped effective, prayers were made by gentlemen between several of the addresses, and the meeting separated with a firmer faith in the power and the all protecting care of Israel's God.

CLARK STREET M. E. CHURCH.

A large congregation was present at the Clark street M. E. Church, where the different Methodist Societies had assembled.

Rev. O. H. Tiffany delivered an interesting and patriotic sermon, which was listened to with attention by his numerous hearers. The text was from ISAIAH, LVIII, 6-7:

6. Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?

7. Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?

We subjoin a sketch:

This day will be remembered in history. It becomes us calmly to consider the present position we occupy as a Christian people. For the first time in the history of this Republic, the announcement is made by the Executive that "The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger." The Union of our States, the hope of our fathers, and the heritage of the world, is in imminent danger. The speaker then traced a history of the growth of the Union in the addition of new States and the attempts at preserving the balance of power between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. For the first time in the history of the nation the principles of the North and South have been arrayed against each other at the ballot box as opposing forces. The North has won the victory, and the responsibility for the right use of the power thus acquired rests upon her. It should be exercised in maintaining the permanence of the Union of these States. There are no just causes for the dismemberment of this confederacy, certainly none in view of the disasters which such dismemberment would necessarily entail. The teachings of history are full of terrible examples. We read them in the centuries of bloodshed and disorder which followed the division of the Macedonian, the Roman and the Mogul Empires. Our own far-seeing statesmen have declared the impossibility of the breaking up of the Confederacy without convulsion. We have no right to suffer this overthrow as to so imminent a peril.

[illegible] allowed the establishment of an Empire determined to re-open the slave trade, it might involve us in a war with those nations who have leagued with us to put an end to it. If this calamity should be averted, the line which marks the separation of the States, instead of being as now a place for friendly greeting, would be the line behind which men would intrench themselves in battle, and would be the scene of civil war, or failing this, our brethren of one blood, one history, one nationality, would be left alone, exposed to all the horrors of servile insurrection. These evils we are bound in duty to prevent. They can alone be averted by the preservation of the Union.

Let us suppose that these calamities do not fall [illegible] [illegible] the right of [illegible] the complaints of the dissatisfied. Where is to be the history of the Revolution after this threatened disunion takes place? Whose are to be the heroes we shall [illegible] in common? Are the Senate [illegible] of our common [illegible] it in every battle field. It lead the English troops at Inkerman and through all the bloody war in the Crimea. We cannot afford to lose it and continue [illegible] and [illegible] power of our future. With historical remembrances, would go national pride, [illegible] and [illegible] a record of our [illegible] [illegible] the living laurel. [illegible] a record of time but a treasury of [illegible] and our record is filled up with great names and deeds of fame. Call the roll of the world's worthies, and among statesmen, America has her place for Hamilton and Jefferson; among jurists for Marshall and Story; among the patriots for [illegible] for Franklin and Rittenhouse; among philanthropists, for Fulton and Whitney; among orators, for Clay, Calhoun and Webster; among poets, for Longfellow and Bryant; among men of letters, for Irving and Bancroft; and among generals, for Washington and Jackson: and the great of the old world move from their thrones to give them room and welcome.

If therefore, there exist an individual, who feels no pride in our nationality, whose pulse does not quicken, whose bosom does not glow with generous impulse at the recital of the great deeds of fame, who feels no peculiar and personal enthusiasm in the face of common citizenship with heroes, that being is not worthy the name of [illegible] of the [illegible] rights of manhood; shun such an one, he is [illegible] the free soil; [illegible] the [illegible] of the free; [illegible] the [illegible] Sabbath bells of a free country, let him be [illegible].

With our nationality gone we have no temple for our homes, and who may glory in heroes? If we make it a Place Washington, in any land, surround him with all that that land has produced of genius, and worth, and the pride of the Father's [illegible] before the ark of the covenant, there will be found fallen from their thrones, prostrate at his feet. Make niches for old worthies, raise pedestals for modern heroes, till Fame's temple be filled up, we care not for them, we ask no pedestal, but we claim the summit of the temple of united or constitutional liberty, towering aloft, piercing the cloud, serene in constant sunlight, as the true place for Washington.

Let us emulate his virtues while we provide a home for his memory. Let our prayers be, God save the Union! God give our counsellors and rulers grace and wisdom.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The various Episcopal congregations in this city were invited to a Union Service in Trinity Church on Madison street. The religious exercises were of a deeply impressive and solemn character, and were participated in by several of the Episcopal Clergy and by a large congregation. After the appointed Morning Service had been read and appropriate psalms and hymns sung, the Rector of Trinity, Rev. JAMES PRATT, said that it had been thought better, instead of a set sermon on the occasion, to have a few remarks from each of his brethren present, to be in each case concluded by a prayer. He would therefore first call upon the Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, of St. James Church, who spoke somewhat as follows:

There never has been, in the history of our land, a day of such solemn importance as this, when all the people are summoned to pray to Almighty God to save us from threatened divisions, and to avert the fearful horrors of a civil war. This is no time to enter into a discussion upon the causes of our national troubles, and this is no place to set forth individual theories as to the best plan of settling the troubles; we are met for another and a holier purpose, simply to ask the Lord God of our Fathers to guide us out of our difficulties, to end our divisions in His own way, and by His own power. We acknowledge the powerlessness of man. We own the utter inability of our best men to propose anything, or to carry out anything, that will restore peace, order and happiness to our poor dismembered land, and therefore as a people of faith and prayer, we go to the Kindness of the King of mercy and the living God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

It may be very well for us, away from scenes of trouble, to talk about blockading ports, and capturing capitals, and burning cities, as if these were matters of child-play; but is there a Christian man, is there a humane man here, who would not prefer to fall upon his knees, and to say from his heart "O God, preserve us from the awful horrors of a war! let not our noble land be lit up with the fires of an earthly Hell!" It is bad enough. God knows, when nations remote from each other in sympathies, in interests and in distances, enter into bloody conflicts of the battle-field; but is there a language that can describe, is there an imagination that can grasp, the horrible picture of brothers of one family, of men of one flesh and blood and name, standing up in this land and age, to shoot each other down like dogs?

Now, I say that every Christian man, and every Christian woman, also, who has not prayed, and who does not every day pray, to Almighty God to deliver us from dangers like these, is almost as much a traitor as the miserable wretch who dares to stretch forth a ruthless hand to strike down a government hallowed by so many sacred associations as ours. There can be treason then in the closet and treason in the closet of the politician. But I have hope yet that all will be set right again. I believe it, because God rules—because God hears prayer and because the people have begun to pray.

I have no patience with Christian people who go about wringing their hands and saying, "We are all ruined," "we are all going to destruction." Of course we are all ruined if we have lost faith in God, and have forgotten to pray, and have left everything for the work of the destroyers.

But I say that if Christian people, and Christian families, and Christ in churches, were unceasing and importunate in their petitions to the Great God to have mercy upon us, and deliver us, that God would hear, and that God would go beyond his promises, and the truth which will save us. There is more hope. [illegible] to me, [illegible] and troubles like these [illegible] humble believer's fervent prayers, than in all the messages of Presidents, and all the dodges of demagogues, and all the resolutions of committees. I say *do right, trust in God, and be ready for the worst.*

I believe that after this day's prayers have reached the skies, that the clouds over us will begin to scatter. Some of you very well remember eleven years ago when this city, and all the parties of the country, was visited by the terrible scourge of the cholera. [illegible] and panic-stricken every heart, [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] and in the hovel. Fear and sorrow and agony abounded. Friends of yesterday were carried to the grave today. No man felt sure of his life for the next hour. The number of victims increased with a steady growth from day to day, and all hope seemed to desert every heart. But on the 4th day of August, 1849, a universal prayer was proclaimed and held, and the people came up to the House of God, and cried out, "Spare us, Good Lord, spare Thy people." And somehow, from that very hour, a new heart seemed to possess us all. We took courage and looked up and felt safe. And it is a fact, as the daily registry of deaths will show, that the ravages of the pestilence began steadily to diminish, the number of deaths seemed to decrease, and confidence and happiness and joy again began to take the place of fear and consternation. So, I believe it will be now. But as I said before this, is no time for much speaking, but for prayer. Let us pray.

The Rev. Dr. Clarkson then read the prayer set for the times by Bishop Burgess of Maine, after which the Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church made the following remarks:

There are, beloved, many things in these Union [illegible], who are this day preaching, continually, in our hearing; who this day belongs to, to make any difference in the state of things. They say, "What good is it going to do; is it going to [illegible] or [illegible] the country, or solve the party [illegible] of State rights and [illegible] rights? We have brought this on ourselves and now we have got to bear the consequences." Let us answer them in the spirit of the Scriptures. There was a nation once, whom God had purposed to utterly destroy, to sweep it away, and but forty days remained to the end of their national existence. One of his prophets became their appointed messenger, to turn with fasting and prayer to their Almighty Father. He showed them in words which Heaven inspired, how their own sinfulness had brought about this destruction, and he besought them to repent. They believed him; in sackcloth and ashes the king and the peasant bewailed their sins, and their prayers were not in vain. "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil ways, and God repented of the evil that he had said he would do unto them, and he did it not." Has God changed, beloved? Has his character altered since the time of Jonah and has he ceased to minister to the woes of nations? Oh! it is not, beloved, that the arm of the Lord is shortened, or his ear heavy that it cannot hear. It is because we are not just as merciful and kind now as we ever were, and so not his ear so open to penitent Americans as to penitent Ninevites? To use the strong language of our Diocesan, "Dreadful tokens appear, and our consciences reprove us that we have provoked His wrath and that He will curse our blessings." God's face seems turned from us; and darker, and yet darker, is the cloud on our horizon; confusion is in our councils and irresolution in our officers; boastful and indecent triumph in one section, and wild reckless denunciation in another; a want of truthfulness, of brotherly confidence; a fear of being overreached in political bargaining; a lack of patriotism brought about, and a want of some such justice by feeling that the affairs of the country have passed into the hands of political tricksters, who use them for their own selfish purposes. All these are upon us, around us, among us, and we stand trembling on the verge of a tremendous crisis, and ask ourselves, "Can it be true that these noble States, the envy and admiration of the world, are to face arms against each other?" "What shall we do to escape so great a calamity?" Do, beloved, as the people of Nineveh did—turn to God and ask him to avert the calamity. Ask Him to turn his anger from us, and return to us His blessing. Do not forget that "underneath us are the everlasting arms," and that God's arm has often been stretched out to save. When the fleet of Philip, bearing all the material of tremendous force, bore down upon the shores of England, and a trembling, penitent people crowded to God's altars to ask for His Almighty aid, whose hand was it that dashed that fleet upon the rocks and saved the Reformed Church from ruin? Was it not the same God who now rules over us? Alas, we will not recognise this until all earthly means have failed. Trusting in Providence is our last resource; and yet perhaps God meant it to be so, for it shows that human aid is surely human, and that in the hour of trial, God must be sought and recognised. In this hour, I, for one, can see no earthly light. The questions which now stir us are so complicated, every step seems so dangerous, that the only opening, if it way to God's footstool. There let us cast ourselves, and while we resolve to act like manly, true, patriotic Americans, loving our common country better than any political sect, let us cry "God be merciful to us sinners." Let us cry "We have sinned; we have done wickedly, turn thine anger from us, and return to us peace," and then let us resign ourselves. Whatever may be the issue, and He may determine it shall be a bloody one, let us resign ourselves to His sovereign pleasure, and say "God's will be done."

After Mr. Locke had finished, he read the "Prayer for Congress," and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, who spoke in substance as follows:

The lesson which Jesus taught us, is that Divine Providence governs all things, so that the very hairs of our head are all numbered, and not even a sparrow falls to the ground without our Father's notice. One would think that this great truth would always be present with us; and the thought of it would go with us in every day's rest; and early in the morning would wake our hearts to gratitude and warm our tongues to praise. But it is not so constituted. There is nothing so good and merciful that he does not get used to it. God dispenses, daily and yearly, his bounties of seed time and harvest, as during the past year; but nothing rouses us from our apathy unless a panic or threatened civil war arouses us to own the blessings of a kind and watchful Providence. We cannot all be wrapped in dull desire till aroused by dangers which threaten our beloved country. The lesson in all of God's judgments, and especially by the one we should heed to-day, is to turn to God in humility and prayer. For the same spirit which tempted us to forget Him in our prosperity, would tempt us to take vengeance upon us in our perils and adversity. By humbling our daring vanity. Without Him, we find, we are in a trial comes, to Him we turn hope, and learn that it is all from God; because He is the author of all good, so there is no evil but by his permission; and so the sea is made up of aggregated drops, so the sea of National Evil is but the aggregated sins of individuals and that each individual, searching out his own sins and repenting of them, would call down a blessing from God our Saviour, to whom let us all now pray.

The prayer of Bishop McIlvaine was then read by Mr. Tuttle.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tuttle's remarks, Rev. James Pratt, Rector of Trinity Church, said:

MY BRETHREN: One of the saddest sights upon which we can possibly look is now presented to the people of these United States. I do not refer to the secession of one State or more, as I might do not refer to the threatened dissolution of this time-honored, heaven-blessed Union, but to the view presented in the Capitol of the Nation. There are gathered the wise men of the land—those who in the recent campaign were the idols of the people, before whom the masses were almost ready to bow down and worship. Look upon them to-day! Aye, look upon them! Confused—bewildered—perplexed and confounded, they are fairly confessing that they know not what to do; that they see no way out from the dark mazes in which they are involved; and they are saying to the people of the land, PRAY! The God of Nations alone can help! I have been reminded often of late of a little child, who when frightened by a thought he brother by fearful story of coming evils, said, "I know not, I'll go to God—I'll send for God." Amid the evil we have brought ourselves, in the midst of trouble and in view of coming evils, to send for God. As my Brother Clarkson has said, it is vain to go about charging our present troubles upon the North or South, the East or West.

True, here they are and we are in the midst of them. I am very much afraid that demagogues and politicians have had much to do in bringing it on. But brethren we have now to try to make them the scape-goats of our sins—they have enough of their own. We are in fault. And to make our humiliation sincere and our prayers acceptable to God, we must bring this matter home to *ourselves*. We are not here to humble ourselves in view of the sins of the South or the East, or of any particular section of our land; we are here to repent us of our sins. To humble ourselves before God in view of our own offences. The Church of Christ, all over the land, should go down in the dust in view of his coldness and indifference to the great work which has been entrusted to his charge. And if the Church, how much more the world, standing round about, reckless in its wickedness, and will be held the exemplar for the Law of God in the dust. Oh, believe it, brethren, there is reason enough why we should all of us, yes every individual, in this great city, fall low on our knees before the mercy seat, and cry mightily unto God that He will save us from the punishment we so justly deserve, for we have helped to weave the meshes of that net in which the nation's feet are now entangled. Come then and let us prostrate ourselves again before God and invoke his sparing mercy.

Rev. Mr. Pratt then read the prayer of Bishop Meade, and dismissed the congregation with the Benediction.

OTHER PRAYER MEETINGS.

At the Noon Union Prayer Meeting in the Young Mens' Christian Association rooms there was an interesting meeting. One of the brethren present both in remarks and prayer referred to Maj. Anderson, invoking Divine aid for him that he might wisely and well perform the duties thrust upon him in this crisis.

A Prayer Meeting at the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Swazey Pastor, on West Washington street, was largely attended at 11 A. M. The Pastor read portions of the 7th chapter of 2d Chronicles, Romans, 13th chapter, and the 63d and 75th Psalms.

In the First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Everts Pastor, a very full Prayer Meeting was in session throughout the forenoon.

In the New England Congregational Church, and several others of the churches in the North Division, Prayer Meetings were held, generally well attended and of a most interesting character.

Of the meetings of yesterday as a whole it may be said that they were pervaded with an intelligent and patriotic recognition of duties devolved upon citizens, and the nation during the present crisis. There was much of the Union saving spirit but of a nature of saving to reform and check the growth of evil, rather than to buy present quiet by a concession of right and justice. Probably few if any prayers were uttered that would have very fittingly opened the sessions of the Treason Convention at Charleston.

CHIEF ENGINEER HARRIS TAKES A BENEFIT.—Never did fire alarm call into activity the exertions of a fire officer more intelligent, more competent, and more efficient than U. P. HARRIS, Esq., Chief Engineer of our Fire Department. He has made battling with devouring element a study, and gives to his present responsible and arduous post his entire time and attention, and that too at a salary largely inadequate for such services as his. Many times the past year his skill and energy in occasions of danger have won admiration from all observers, and proved of substantial benefit to our property owners and underwriters. The latter took occasion handsomely to acknowledge their indebtedness by a New Year's gift to Mr. Harris, as before noticed in our columns. A benefit night at McVicker's Theatre has been tendered to the Chief Engineer for Monday night, and it will be a good time for our citizens generally, to make the compliment a substantial and solid one. Even those who are not play-goers may by the purchase of tickets do themselves the credit of adequately acknowledging high merit and most sterling services in a vigilant and excellent officer. Under his influence, dissipation and drunkenness at fires has died out here. He discourages the use of intoxicating beverages, even during the exhausting labors at a fire, at the engine houses, and on complimentary occasions incident to a Fireman's life, the important duties of protecting the lives and property of our citizens from fires, is thus in keeping of sober, vigilant, and careful men. Let Mr. Harris' Benefit be something worthy of him and of our citizens.

—Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture at Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow) at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

The Funeral Obsequies of the late Col. J. B. F. Russell.

The adjourned meeting of the Military and Masonic Fraternity was held at the Tremont House last evening, Brig. Gen. R. K. Swift in the Chair.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed at the meeting on Thursday evening, reported the following as the programme agreed upon.

The Military, consisting of the Washington Light Cavalry, Chicago Dragoons, U. S. Zouave Cadets, Montgomery Guards, Black Rifles, Highland Guards, Chicago Light Artillery, Chicago Light Guards, and such other companies as may report themselves in season to join the procession, under the command of Col. J. B. Tucker, of the 60th Regiment, will compose the Military escort.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Swift and Staff, Col. W. H. Davis and Staff, of the Washington Independent Regiment, with the commissioned officers of the 1st and 60th Regiments, who are not on duty with the escort, will attend the funeral in full uniform, and will meet at the Adams House at precisely a quarter before two o'clock. The military will wear the usual badge of mourning. The Companies composing the escort will report themselves to Col. J. B. Tucker, at the headquarters of the Washington Regiments, corner of Randolph and Market streets, at precisely one o'clock, and join the Masonic Fraternity on Dearborn street, and escort them to the Adams House, where the remains will be received and conveyed to St. James Church.

After a short funeral service by the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, (at 2½ P. M.,) the procession will march to the Cemetery, where the usual military honors will be paid, after which the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic Fraternity will be performed by Past Master W. C. Hunt, of Oriental Lodge.

R. K. SWIFT, Chairman.

B. F. PATRICK, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening, December 4th, at the annual meeting of the Society, George W. Gage, Cornelius Price and J. Q. Hoyt were re-elected Trustees for the ensuing year.

Since the pastorate of this Church was assumed by Rev. W. H. Ryder it has enjoyed an unexampled prosperity. Notwithstanding the continuance of general business depression, its financial condition has become greatly improved, and all embarrassment removed. It is now in a condition highly satisfactory to its friends, and most flattering to those whose efforts and usefulness have caused such result.

UNION PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Baptist Church and Congregation of Iowa City, on Sabbath morning December 23d ult., relative to their pastor, Rev. Jas. Dixon, who has received and accepted a call to the Union Park Baptist Church in this city, and consequently has resigned his pastorship of the church in Iowa City:

Resolved, That as a church we feel that we cannot refuse our concurrence in the resignation of our beloved Pastor, Rev. Jas. Dixon, inasmuch as we cannot deny the correctness of his judgment that the field to which he is now invited is more promising for usefulness than that which he now occupies.

Resolved, That we cannot, however, part with Bro. Dixon without recording our deep regret that his labors among us are so soon to terminate; his discourses having been characterized by such uncommon uniformity of excellence that we have always looked forward to the exercises of the Lord's Day with high expectations, and we have never been disappointed.

Resolved, That Bro. Dixon carries with him our prayers as a church, that the Lord may bless him in his person and family, and that He may be graciously pleased to open for him a wide and effectual door of usefulness in the great city to which he is called; that his labors there may be, if possible, even more successful than they have been here, and above all that the Holy Spirit may give efficiency to his ministrations, without which Paul may plant and Apollos water, but there will be no increase.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be recorded in the church book, and that the clerk of the church furnish Bro. Dixon a copy.

THE ICE HARVEST.—The work of ice-cutting has extensively begun both in the city and at various points whence our city dealers are supplied—Crystal Lake, Calumet and Willow Springs. Two or three parties are filling ice-houses from the lake shore basin. Messrs. Joy & Frisbie are filling up their large new houses at the foot of Randolph street. The staple is of excellent quality, solid, firm and heavy, and such weather as at the present writing will rapidly augment the same. Ice is more than a luxury. It is a necessary in every home.

☞ We call the attention of amateurs, and particularly of the young ladies, who may desire to acquire the talent of coloring, themselves, their photographs, to the advertisement of Mr. H. Le Grand, who has just arrived in this city with his large painting of the Siege of Yorktown, now on exhibition at the Art Union Gallery, and who is willing to devote some hours daily to instruct in this delightful art, those who wish to complete their education in cultivating one of the finest talents they may possess.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

There will be services at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Sunday, at 10¾ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Bishop Whitehouse will officiate.

—Rev. W. H. Ryder, by request, will preach next Sunday evening at St. Paul's Church in exposition of the parable of the Sheep and Goats. Text—Matthew xxv:46.

—Public worship will be held to-morrow in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon: "Vicarious Atonement."

—To-morrow Rev. Matthew Briggs will preach, as usual, at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, west side of the river. Hour of service: morning 10½ o'clock, afternoon 3 o'clock, evening (monthly Missionary meeting) 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. All the seats are free.

—There will be services at the Church of the Ascension, (Protestant Episcopal, Oak street), to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The Rev. C. V. Kelley, D. D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. James Pratt, Rector of Trinity Church, in the afternoon.

—The Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening; services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

—Rev. S. M. Osgood, a returned Missionary from Burmah, will give a descriptive lecture upon Burmah, before "Our Benevolent Society" of the Tabernacle Baptist and its Mission Schools, on Monday evening next, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The public are invited.

—Rev. Jas. Dixon will enter upon his duties as pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church, on Sabbath morning. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—The Protestant Episcopal Free Church, corner Indiana and Franklin street, is open for divine service at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

—Rev. J. L. Corning, from Milwaukee, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Edina Place and Van Buren street. Morning service commences at 10½; evening 7½ o'clock.

U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS.—All members of the old organization are requested to meet at the Armory to-day at one P. M., in citizens dress and red cap, to attend the funeral of Col. J. B. F. Russell. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the Committee.

MASONIC.—The members of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple this (Saturday) afternoon at one o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Col. J. B. F. Russell. Per order of the W. M.

H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—This leading paper of the Southwest is now received regularly by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. The Picayune is a strong Union paper in the present crisis. McNally & Co. has just received another lot of Punch's Almanac for 1861, and has still left "a few more" of that large stock of pocket diaries for the present year.

L. AND B. HAMS.—Just received from Smoke and in store, number 81 State street, a nice lot of Pork and Beef Hams; also sugar-cured, smoked Beef Tongues and Bacon, which are offered for sale to Family Grocery and other retail dealers.

☞ Kerosene of superior quality, also the celebrated Carbon Oil, One Dollar per gallon, at Sargent's drug store, corner State and Randolph sts.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes dressed and repaired.

☞ Call on DuBois at 105 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, in Trinity Church on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Pratt, Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible].

In this city, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Pratt, Mr. SAMUEL D. HOOLE, of Valparaiso, to Miss ANN E. HAYLEY of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst., HENRY CHARLES, youngest son of [illegible], aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months. Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, from [illegible] Wabash avenue, corner of [illegible] street.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 84 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—At 334 Wabash Avenue, a Protestant girl to do general housework. Good reference required.

HENRY LE GRAND, Portrait Painter from Paris, Studio, 113 Lake Street, above Hesler's Gallery. ☞ Photographs Colored in the Highest Style of Art. The art taught in a few lessons.

TO RENT—On moderate terms—two New Brick Dwelling Houses, situate on [illegible] street, between Fulton and Carroll streets, West Side. Inquire of [illegible] & CO'S Office, south-west corner Clark and Lake street.

BOARDING.—Board wanted for one person in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, Box 3681 Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as Cook by a young woman who understands the business thoroughly, and can give good city reference. Address "A. B." at the Tribune office.

LOST—A Package of Dry Goods somewhere between the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and 374 West Harrison street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office.

SOMETHING NEW.

BARGAINS TO BE HAD FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has for sale, for a short time only, [illegible] at [illegible] Playing Cards, [illegible] Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, [illegible] Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Choice Wines and Liquors. To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented. ☞ Do not fail to call; he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first class.

J. F. [illegible]

Office, No. 3 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.

P. O. Box 82.

STANTON'S,

No. 48 - - - - Clark Street - - - - No. 48

NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,

FAMILY GROCERIES

UNEXCELLED IN

QUALITY AND VARIETY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Amelung's Celebrated Boneless HAMS,

Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

IN CANS.

SWEET CORN,	TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS,	LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS,	FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES,	STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,	OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON,	LOBSTER,
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ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

WOOLEN YARNS,

SKATING CAPS,

HOODS, HOODS,

SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS,

CHENILLE HAIR NETS,

AND

HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 .... La Salle street 41

THE SANCTUS.—A Collection of Church Music, fully complete in every department; adapted to the worship of all Protestant Denominations. By Edward Hamilton. The tunes in this volume are easy to learn and easy to sing, being written within the compass of ordinary voices. [illegible] cents. Per dozen, $7.50. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

VEGETABLES FROM THE TREMONT HOUSE GARDEN.

[illegible] Heads of the FINEST CELERY in this market. [illegible] Lbs BOSTON MARROWFAT SQUASH. [illegible] Bushels WHITE FLAT TURNIPS. [illegible] Bushels BLOOD BEETS. [illegible] Bushels PARSNIPS. [illegible] Dozen SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT. [illegible] Bushels ORANGE CARROTS. [illegible] Bushels SILVER SKIN ONIONS. [illegible] Heads CABBAGE. [illegible] Dozen Choice LETTUCE, now ready for use. All of the above Vegetables are of the Finest and Choicest Varieties, and will be sold at Retail or Wholesale prices, and sent to any part of the city free of charge by applying at the Seed Building, on

COUCH PLACE,

Between Dearborn and State Streets,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF TIFFANY'S LIVERY STABLES.

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES,

500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,

10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,

Just received at the

LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,

No. 132 Clark Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE.

INFORMATION WANTED—The undersigned Administrators of the estate of Susanna Bliss, whose maiden name was Susanna Webster, late of Springfield, Massachusetts, deceased, have in their hands a certain amount of money, to be distributed among the lawful heirs of said deceased. Before this can be done, it must be ascertained whether any or either of the following persons be alive, to wit: Joseph Webster, Roswell Webster and Isaac Webster, WERE ALIVE August 17th, A. D. 1839, that being the time of her decease. Said persons were her brothers, and moved into the Western country fifty or sixty years ago. Should this notice be read by either of said brothers, or their children, they will please give the desired information to the undersigned without delay.

HORACE WEBSTER, ALBERT W. ALLEN, Administrators.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7, 1860.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

$40 AND UPWARDS.

No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORN WANTED—I will pay the highest market price for 5,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the railroad track. [illegible]

SYLVESTER MARSH.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Lamps, [illegible] at [illegible] Lake street [illegible]

H. [illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale. [illegible] improved Billiard Tables, with [illegible] [illegible] warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH [illegible]

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John [illegible] Phillips, [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

[illegible]

HOOPS! HOOPS!—MESSRS. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAND AND CASH—One Thousand [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, [illegible]

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. [illegible] per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—

New and Second-Hand Furniture

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, January 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET

Directly opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE

Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9½ A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE

Every Monday at 9½ o'clock

AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—

Only Weekly Line to

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland.

THE MONTREAL MAIL.

Ocean Steamship Company's

[illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE

OPEN—The largest iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,

At Montreal, [illegible]

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,

Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under

ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.

And there is only

ONE CHANGE OF CARS

From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager. [illegible] General Western Agent, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.

Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	OLIVE TAR.	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.
Olive	For sale by SMITH & DWYER,	Tar.
Olive	[illegible]	Tar.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Great Reduction in Price,

FOR TWO MONTHS.

At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street

FASSETT & COOK'S

Best Plain Photographs

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Good Colored Photographs [illegible]

IVORYTYPES,

By Fassett & Cook.

[illegible]

LADIES' FURS,

RUSSIAN SABLES,

Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.

[illegible]

GIFFARD'S PATENT

Self-Acting Water Injector

[illegible]

LOOK OUT [illegible]

C. L. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

A NEEDED AMENDMENT.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we are unalterably opposed to any amendment of the Constitution having for its object new guarantees to Slavery or in any manner increasing the power, present or prospective, of that institution, in the Federal government. But after the present flurry shall have blown over, and the rebellious States shall have again acknowledged fealty to the Union and the laws, it will become necessary to so amend the Constitution, as to prevent any State hereafter from assuming the right of secession. What is now in progress in the country, and its disastrous effect upon the public credit, demonstrates the need of such an amendment. It is not only necessary for the preservation of harmonious and fraternal relations between the different members of the Confederacy, but without it our government can never again expect a complete restoration of its credit. If the right of secession is suffered to remain an open question, what guarantees have we to offer that will command the confidence of capitalists either at home or abroad? However great the necessity of the government may be in particular emergencies, it would never again be able to secure loans, unless at a discount so ruinous as to lead to inevitable bankruptcy. The rebellious States, if permitted to secede and establish a Southern Confederacy, would be in a still worse condition in this respect, for the new government would be based upon the principle of the right of secession on the part of each of its members at their individual pleasure. Whatever, therefore, may grow out of the present complications, a clear and emphatic denial incorporated in our fundamental law, of the right of secession, will assume the importance of an act of self-preservation.

THE PROGRESS OF MADNESS.

Not only do the South Carolina oligarchs aim at secession and a distinct nationality, but they seek to obliterate the ideas upon which the war of the Revolution was fought and American Independence achieved, and to erase, as with a sponge, from the minds of the people of that rebellious State, all recollections of our National glory and of those emblems and days which are inseparably connected with the achievement of our liberties. One of the first acts of the secession convention was to blot out Independence day from the calendar, and henceforth the Fourth of July, with all its glorious memories, is to be unknown in South Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence to become a sealed book to the people. Next followed the national flag, and the substitution in its stead of a palmetto within the coils of a venomous snake. Our national airs—Yankee-doodle and Hail Columbia—were first hissed and then banned forever. The man who should have the temerity to whistle, sing or play, within the boundaries of that State, either of those glorious old tunes to which our fathers were wont to march close up to the cannon's mouth, would summarily meet a felon's death. Of course our National history will also be doomed to the same oblivion that has been decreed to the fourth of July, the flag of freedom and our national songs. And to effect this the more certainly, it is reported that a new system of civil tune, similar to that instituted in France, under the first Napoleon, will be established in the kingdom of South Carolina at once. The "year of our Lord," and "the year of American Independence," must be abolished along with everything else that might by any possibility suggest human freedom and the inalienable character of human rights, and in their stead some term be substituted that will be significant of an empire whose chief corner-stone is Slavery. By what name the new era shall be designated, appears yet to be a subject of discussion in South Carolina. But it is gratifying to know that no term endeared to freemen or suggestive of liberty will be selected to give significance to despotic retrogression from Republican ideas and Republican forms. Mad as the Secession leaders are, they have not quite forgotten that the white population of South Carolina are sprung from that great Imperial Race which, from the earliest historic period, have fought for ideas. Hence these efforts to uproot and remove everything which, by association, could revive in their minds the recollection of truths and principles for which men have struggled, fought and died.

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

The telegraphic synopsis of the speech of Mr. Douglas delivered in the Senate on Thursday last, does not perhaps furnish sufficient data on which to judge correctly as to what is his real position in the present crisis. Some regard it as a letting down from the opinions which he has heretofore expressed relative to the manner in which attempted secession should be met, while others fail to discover that such is the fact. For ourselves, we desire to treat Mr. Douglas with the utmost fairness. In a crisis like that through which our Government is passing, he would be poorly fitted for the duties of public journalist who did not sink the partisan in the patriot. This is no time to condemn men whose co-operation is deemed necessary for the preservation of all that we hold dear in our civil institutions, without at least a full hearing. We await, therefore, a full report of the late speech of Mr. Douglas, before deciding whether he has met the crisis as a statesman and patriot, and spoken such words as his admirers had a right to expect of him in the present emergency. In his Norfolk speech, in August last, Mr. Douglas fully committed himself to the maintenance of the Union intact. That speech gave unbounded satisfaction, both to his political friends and opponents in the free States. We believe the Douglas Democrats throughout the Northwest still adhere to the doctrines of that speech, and intend to abide by them to the last. We desire to believe, and shall so believe until compelled to adopt the contrary opinion, that they are the sentiments of Mr. Douglas still. We reproduce his exact language as reported at the time:

"In the middle of his address, a slip of paper was handed to him. It was cut from the Norfolk Daily Argus, and contained two questions: 'First—If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States, would the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?' Mr. Douglas said: 'To this I emphatically answer No.' [Great applause.] 'The election of a man to the Presidency by the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy.' [Applause.] 'Second—If they, the Southern States, secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance [illegible] ... I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States passed by Congress, and as the Courts expound them; and I, as in duty bound by my oath of fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from whatever quarter it might.' In other words, I think the President of the United States should treat all attempts to break up the Union by resistance to its laws, as Old Hickory treated the Nullifiers in 1832." [Applause.]

There is the ring of the true metal in this extract; and even should Mr. Douglas, under the influence of a pressure to which his followers are not subjected, now advance more guarded counsel, we doubt not the great mass of the Democracy will be guided by the doctrines laid down in the Norfolk speech.

[illegible] Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men in America has seen [illegible] worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote, "I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

[illegible] Hon. A. G. [illegible], Senator elect of [illegible] the 15th [illegible].

THE COMBINATION AGAINST THE TRADE OF CHICAGO.

If it were known that the cities upon the Mississippi, led by St. Louis, had formed a conspiracy to obstruct and destroy the navigation of the Straits of Mackinaw, that they had an active and unscrupulous agent employed at a large salary from year to year, that they had expended tens of thousands of dollars in sinking old vessels and placing snags in the channel, were backed by an unlimited amount of money and were determined at all hazards to accomplish their wicked purpose, would not our Board of Trade at once call upon all our citizens to vindicate the rights of commerce, and to preserve the connection of Lake Michigan with the lower lakes free and unobstructed for all time to come? Whatever might be the resources and the energies of the enemies of Chicago, they would be met by combinations still more powerful and unyielding.

While free passage for our shipping to the lower lakes is essential to our very existence as a city, the right to extend our railways through all the vast and fertile territory west of us, and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is of scarcely less importance to the growth of our city and the necessities of the commerce of the country that makes Chicago the focus of its trade. Involved in this right, and in fact an essential element of it, is the passage of the cars by bridges over all the rivers that cross the lines of the railways—the bridges of course to be so constructed that they do not materially interfere with the navigation of the rivers over which they pass. This right has been maintained by the highest courts in the land; but we are sorry to be obliged to add, that our Board of Trade and our citizens generally have contributed little, perhaps nothing of influence, and, so far as we know, not a cent in money to establish and maintain this right.

The tables of our Commercial Review, published on Tuesday last, show that some thirty-six thousand tons of freight passed westward over the Rock Island bridge during the last year, and of this, eight thousand tons were merchandise, most of which was probably purchased in this city. Sixty-one thousand tons were moved eastward, among which we notice about seventy thousand live and dressed hogs, ten thousand cattle and 1,300,000 bushels of wheat and corn. Scarcely any of this trade would have found its way to this city had it not been for the Rock Island bridge. Now the right of the bridge to be there is as clear and indisputable as the right of our vessels to navigate the straits of Mackinaw. It has been so decided, as above stated, by the highest judicial tribunals in the country. The combination, therefore, formed by St. Louis and other cities to destroy the bridge is as unjust and as wicked as it would be for them to conspire to shut up the Straits of Mackinaw. Why, then, are our people so utterly indifferent in a matter so vitally essential to the growth and the prosperity of the city? The only reason we can think of is that the bridge is built, and its owners are under bonds to the amount of the whole value of their property to defend it. Practically our merchants say, let them defend it the best way they can, and we will pocket all we can by their exertions.

One result of the Bissell conspiracy trial in this city, was the proof of the fact beyond all cavil, that the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has for several years past been unceasing in its efforts to destroy the Rock Island bridge. What was before a mere matter of assertion, is now settled by competent legal testimony. Derrick A. January, Esq., one of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having this matter in charge, testified that $25,000 had to his knowledge been expended in their efforts to remove the bridge, and we should infer from the testimony that much more had been collected by Bissell from steamboat captains and others, and used for the same wicked purpose. This evidence was given by Mr. January unblushingly, in one of our own courts of justice, showing beyond question a most extensive and powerful combination to limit and restrict the western commerce of Chicago, and in fact of all the railways and cities east of us to the Mississippi River.

Mr. Bissell, the agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, escaped for the present under the ruling of the judge that if the jury believed the location of the bridge was not proved they should find a verdict for the defendant; but the fact that a most inflamable material came to this city from St. Louis, and that it was to be used in burning the bridge, was proved beyond question. To examine the evidence on this point would make this article too long, and we therefore reserve it for more full discussion hereafter.

Supposed Attempt to Assassinate Senator Wade.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Considerable excitement having been created to-day, by an attempt to assassinate Senator Wade, of Ohio, I have been at some pains to ascertain the following particulars, which are reliable:

A short time after Mr. Wade delivered his speech in the Senate on the question of Secession, he received an abusive letter from a man named Phelps, from Mississippi, concluding with the remark that he would shortly come to Washington and shoot him.

On New Year's morning a man called at the lodgings of Edward Wade, a member of the House and a brother of the General, and inquired if he was named Wade, and had made a speech lately in the Senate? Mr. Wade remarked that he was a brother of the Senator, and told the man where to find the Mr. Wade he was in pursuit of.

Mr. Edward Wade, upon reflecting upon the matter, appearance and manner of the man, had his suspicions excited, and he wrote to some friends of his brother boarding at the same house, putting them on their guard. About 3½ o'clock on yesterday afternoon, a man called at Mrs. Hyatt's, where the Senator boards, and asked to see him. The servant reported that he was at dinner, when the man remarked that he would call in an hour. The servant announced the message to the Senator at the table, and after dinner Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio, who boards at the same house, called the servant privately aside, and told him if the man called, not to show him the Senator's room, but to take him to the parlor. The suspicious individual made his appearance punctually at 4½ o'clock, and was shown to the parlor. He objected going there at first, and insisted upon being shown directly to the Senator's room, but yielded finally when Mr. Edgerton stepped into the hall and invited him in. He wanted to know whether he was Senator Wade. Mr. E. answered in the negative, and then asked the man his name. This he declined to give, and persisted in his desire to see Mr. Wade immediately. Mr. Edgerton said he could not see him unless he gave his name. The man asked why; and said he had heard, but did not believe people was so badly scared in Washington. He then asked him where he lived. The man replied in Massachusetts. He then remarked that he would not give his name, but attend to his business with the Senator at some other time. Taken in connection with the repeated threats made against Senator Wade, the refusal of the man to give his name and the fact that he came from Massachusetts, while his dialect and appearance proved him to be a Southern man, the affair looks suspicious.

Slavery in Kansas.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

A case came up before Judge Petit yesterday, in the District Court for the Territory, which involved the constitutionality of the Anti-Slavery Bill passed by the Legislature last winter.

A negro woman named Fanny, claimed by Horace Haley as a slave, left his custody some time ago, and went to live at the house of F. R. Foard. Haley petitioned to recover possession of the "property," and Foard demurred on the ground that Fanny was not a slave, as stated in the petition. The case was argued by Lecompte, Matthias and Burns, for the plaintiff, and J. C. Douglas, Esq., for the defendant. Judge Petit overruled the demurrer, and decided that the law prohibiting slavery in Kansas was not constitutional.

Gov. Curtin's Appointees.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes under date of the 30th ult.:

The Governor elect has selected his Cabinet. Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, is to be Attorney General, and Eli Slifer, of Union, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Purviance is a very fair lawyer, and is at the present time in partnership in Pittsburgh with Titian J. Coffey, Esq., late Senator from Indiana. He represented the Butler district in Congress from 1854 to 1858.

Mr. Slifer has also been in public life most of the time since 1850, at which time he was a Senator from Union. In 1855 he was elected State Treasurer, and re-elected in 1859 and 1860. This post was offered to Hon. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and declined, as he is looking forward to be the successor of Judge Kimmell, of the Somerset, Bedford, Franklin and Fulton Judicial district.

☞ The term "Black Republican" in Gen. Harney's recent letter in reference to the last Kansas raid was an interpolation by the New York Herald.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Floyd's Resignation—The Cabinet Crisis—Floyd's Complicity with the Traitors—Gen. Scott's Plan—His Letter to Anderson and Floyd—How the Revenue Cutter was Captured—The Rescue of the Captain of the Bonita—Thad. Stevens's Resolution—Barksdale and McClernand in Low Comedy—Benjamin's Speech.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1861.

Secretary Floyd closed out his guilty career with the year that has just expired. The Old Pub. Func. almost succumbed to the demands of Thompson and Thomas, who threatened to resign if he accepted Floyd's resignation. Black and Stanton went to him while he was shivering like an aspen, undecided what to do, and informed him that if Anderson's command was removed from Fort Sumter they would vacate their seats in his Cabinet and take an appeal to the country. Senator Bigler, and other Pennsylvanians waited on him and pointed out the bottomless gulf into which he was about plunging himself. At last he accepted Floyd's resignation, which sent a panic through the fire-eaters. Old Buck now says that he has been awfully imposed upon by the disunionists, and that he did not realize how far they had dragged him towards perdition. He sent for Gen. Scott and offered him the place vacated by Floyd, but the old hero respectfully declined. The latest report entitled to credence is that Holt will be made Secretary of War, and Horatio King, Postmaster General. Holt is a Union man, and would be an immense improvement on Floyd, who, while pretending that he was for the Union, was plotting night and day for the disruption of the Republic. The ground assigned by Floyd for resigning, was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter, reprimanding Maj. Anderson, and apologizing to the Carolinas rebels for the breach of faith with them. His letter is very insulting to the President, who has not the spirit to resent it.

By what right did Floyd enter into a secret treaty with the Carolina rebels, pledging the Government not to reinforce its forts, nor garrison Fort Sumter, on the condition that the insurgents would not attack the Government property for a certain period of time? He ought to be impeached for complicity with Carolina in the conspiracy to destroy the Union.

And why did Buchanan receive his resignation? To accept the resignation of a member of the Cabinet is equivalent to certifying that he has faithfully discharged his trusts. It is the same as an endorsement of his integrity. He should have been ignominiously dismissed, and then arrested and brought to trial for misprison of treason, and for issuing "acceptances" to the tune of a million of dollars for services not performed by contractors, and for being engaged in various other jobs and swindles whereby the Government was cheated out of one or two millions more. For months past this man has been secretly at work transferring the arms and ammunition of the Government to the Slave States. He has been disarming the North and arming the South. He has fostered the conspiracy to destroy the Union, by every means in his power, and now he resigns because sixty-six soldiers of the Government have been moved from a place where they could be massacred by the insurgents, to a place impregnable to their assaults. Like Cobb, he goes home to Virginia to openly advocate the treason he has secretly aided with all the power of his high office. Does the history of civilized nations furnish a precedent?

General Scott has submitted to the President a plan in writing for the reinforcement of all the forts in the menaced section of country. He advises that vessels of war be placed in the harbors of Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, and off the mouths of the Mississippi. He is opposed to leaving the forts and Government property in their present exposed condition.

The first duty of the Government is to maintain its authority. When it abnegates that, it had better renounce all its functions and confess its incompetency to hold the reigns of administration. Gen. Scott makes no disguise of his opinion that the Administration has been in complicity with the traitors. Were he dictator from now until the 4th of March he would make the fur fly from the backs of the arch conspirators. There would be some drum-head court-martials and some hemp pulled. He would cool off the ardor of the cockade gentry. He has written a letter to Major Anderson, warmly approving his conduct, saying that he had behaved like a brave man and discreet officer, and that he would stand by him to the last. He also wrote to Floyd, informing that traitor, that as he (Floyd) had assumed to issue army orders in disregard of his (Scott's) authority and without his knowledge, he should hold no further communication with him. The old hero is boiling over with rage at the conduct of the treasonable villains who are in charge of the Government. He said to-day that he thanked God that they had only two months more to plot the ruin of the Republic. A brother of Major Anderson is here and has been interesting himself in his behalf. He says that Crittenden is thinking of offering a resolution in the Senate, and some of the Kentucky members in the House, indorsing and approving the course pursued by Major Anderson in evacuating Moultrie and taking refuge in Sumter. If Buchanan's special message contains a censure of Anderson, as the first draft of it most certainly did, resolutions of the above character will be moved, and passed, at least in the House. It is doubtful whether Crittenden will defend Anderson. He has grown very feeble, timid, and imbecile. He is almost worn out, and has become a poor slave of the oligarchy. He dare not call his soul his own in their presence. He is styled a "conservative," when in truth he is only a pliant instrument in their inexorable grasp. His day is past. On the 4th of March he retires forever from the political arena. His last legislative effort was to force upon the country a scheme to divide the territories, fixing the curse of slavery, by constitutional enactment, upon all South of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. now belonging to the Government, or hereafter to be acquired, clear down to Cape Horn. A conservative proposition truly!

The name of the U. S. revenue cutter which was captured by the rebels at Charleston, is the Wm. Aiken. The Captain, who is a native of South Carolina, treacherously sailed her to the wharf and then resigned his commission. The two Lieutenants have telegraphed to the proper Department for orders what to do. The crew of 17 men are prisoners on parole in the streets of Charleston. About the same time that the cutter was seized, news came to the Navy Department from Lieut. James P. Foster, commanding the slaver Bonita, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the slaver, had been taken before a State judge by writ of habeas corpus, that the judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner, he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob. This release shows what sort of despotism rules in Charleston. The mob are bent on re-opening the African slave-trade, and will not tolerate the punishment of slave pirates. It is not likely that the Government will pay attention to this act of the rebels, as the act is no worse, nor as bad, as several which have preceded it of which no notice has been taken.

Both branches of Congress held short sessions yesterday. A letter written by Floyd to Speaker Pennington was read, in which that functionary makes no allusion to the theft of $870,000 of Indian Trust Funds, caused by his own illegal conduct. The letter is an insolent justification of his course in giving acceptances for services never performed, and a laudation of his own official management of the War Department.

Various resolutions were introduced. Among others, one from Thad. Stevens, calling on the President for information as to the condition of the several forts, arsenals and public property in the neighborhood of Charleston; whether any means were taken to garrison them when it was evident South Carolina would secede; the number of troops in them when that event took place, and the number in them now; what means had been taken to garrison Fort Sumter, after the seizure of the other forts by the insurgents, and whether any vessel of war had been sent to Charleston since the seizure of the revenue cutter by the rebellious State.

A fierce opposition was raised against its passage. It was laid over under a technical rule. Stanton of Ohio moved to suspend the rules to get a vote on a substitute resolution, providing that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report how many and to whom Government arms have been distributed since 1st of January, 1860; what is the condition of the arsenals, forts and dockyards; whether they have been supplied with adequate garrisons; whether further legislation is necessary for the protection of Government property, and that the Committee have leave to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. The vote stood ayes 91, noes 59—not two-thirds.

Mr. Pryor of Virginia offered a resolution that any attempt to preserve the Union of the States by force would be impracticable and destructive to republican liberty. On this he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio moved to lay the subject on the table. A row here sprung up between Barksdale of Mississippi and McClernand of Illinois, the former demanding a "square vote," and charging that the Northern Democrats wanted to skulk from facing the music. The lie passed between them. Both rushed to the aisle, and stood about five feet apart, yelling at the top of their voices, and gesticulating most violently. One was afraid and the other durst not advance, but both stood jawing each other as loud as they could shout. Everybody expected a fight. Members sprung to their feet and rushed forward to the scene of jaw; but, somehow, neither came to time, and the thing fizzled out. The resolution was laid on the table by ayes 98, noes 55. After a great deal of filibustering over a resolution offered by Holman of Indiana, the House adjourned.

The time of the Senate was chiefly occupied by Benjamin of Louisiana, who delivered an elaborate disunion speech, arguing that the North and South could not live together in peace, and had better separate. He denied the right of the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State, and claimed that any State might leave the Union whenever it pleased, and there was no help. He wound up with a grandiloquent peroration on the bravery of the slaveholders; how they might be slain and their homes burned, but they could never be subjugated. The disunionists in the gallery broke out in loud applause, clapping and shouting. The Unionists responded with groans, hisses, and cat-calls. Quite a bedlam reigned for some minutes. The Speaker ordered the galleries cleared, which was promptly done.

Baker of Oregon got the floor for Wednesday, when the Senate adjourned.

CHICAGO.

FROM MISSOURI.

Freedom of the Press in St. Joseph—Publishers of the Republican Journal Indicted—The Mob in the Ascendant.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1st, 1861.

We begin the New Year under the liveliest possible auspices. New Orleans and Memphis have come up here, and political excitement, whisky and proscription are the order of the day—and night.

The question—Have we Republicans among us?—is exasperatingly discussed in all places. To-day the Court re-echoes the popular clamor and we have a string of indictments for the examination of the public. Frank M. Tracy, D. W. Wilder, B. P. Chenoweth and S. C. Landon are indicted for their connection with the *Free Democrat*, a Republican newspaper, and C. C. Woolworth, a bookseller, is on the same list on the charge of having sold the *Helper Book*. Woolworth and Landon were arrested and gave bonds for their appearance; the publishers of the *Free Democrat* are thought to be in Kansas.

A law was passed last winter especially for the benefit of persons charged with having an undue familiarity with "incendiary publication." Add to the infamous statute the willing assistance of a bigoted pro-slavery jury, and the packing skill of an eager pro-slavery sheriff, and it is not difficult to see that "Abolitionists" can be easily convicted.

It is expected that the newspaper office will be declared a nuisance and thrown into the river. A few thousand dollars will thus be easily destroyed, a few printers thrown out of employment, the labor of nearly two years quickly put to naught, and Republican principles forever defeated in this proscriptive locality.

Union men are silent, conservative men "hope for the best," and the noisy, drunken mob have things their own way. Property-holders may find out hereafter that even "Dutchmen," "Methodist psalm-singers" and "blue-bellied Yankees" are good citizens, and contribute somewhat to the growth and prosperity of a town. They may be too late in ascertaining these facts.

Meantime there is consolation in the thought that Lincoln is elected. MISSOURI.

The Voice of Michigan.

DOWAGIAC, Michigan, Jan. 1, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A large package of your paper is daily distributed from the news depot of this village. It constitutes our principal political text-book; and the thanks of all Republicans of this region are due you for its brave, manly, patriotic course in the crisis which treason and corruption have conspired to bring upon the country. Would to Heaven that all our organs of the press, all our political leaders, all our professedly Republican Members of Congress, were inspired with the courage, the just appreciation of public sentiment, the firm fidelity to the Chicago Platform, and therein, to the Constitution of the United States as our fathers framed it, which characterize the Chicago TRIBUNE.

That the more unscrupulous of our political opponents should be seeking to cast the guilt of the treason of their Southern allies upon our party in order, if possible, to repair the desperate fortunes of their own, and should even make themselves moral accomplices of the traitors, was to be expected. But that any professing Republican should be even impliedly admitting that we of the free States have done or omitted anything which can be tortured into an excuse for the treason, and be chaffering with the traitors for terms of surrender and forgiveness, is what we did not expect, and in this region, *will not tolerate*.

The Republican heart of this section of Michigan, as we doubt not of every other section of the State, is sound to the core. The treasons of the Slave Power and its allies of the Federal Administration, cause it no palpitations. They only serve to stimulate and strengthen it to throb yet more firmly, steadily and defiantly. It beats continually responsive to the pulsations which reach it through your circulation.

This is not written to offer you either encouragement or flattery. The independent, self-reliant character of your journal sufficiently indicates that it requires neither the one nor the other. The writer has not now, nor will ever have, any favor to ask of you, other than that you will continue during the crisis upon which we have entered, to make the TRIBUNE what it now is; and he writes this from an impulse to assure you, as his means of knowledge fully enable him to assure you, that your paper meets the hearty approval, and utters the sentiments of the Republicans of southwestern Michigan; as we cannot doubt, it does of ninety-nine hundredths of the Republicans of the Union.

Accepting your disclaimers of authority to speak for the illustrious citizen of your State to whom we of Michigan have so emphatically pledged our political fealty, may we not nevertheless cherish the belief that those same sentiments will find vigorous expression in the administration of the Federal Government after the approaching third of March? C.

Illinois State Teachers' Association.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

The Illinois State Teacher's Association has just held its annual session in the city of Quincy. The attendance at the opening on the morning of Dec. 26, was small, owing to the changes in the time-tables of the railroads, causing many to reach the city later than they intended. The President, Prof. J. V. W. Standish of Galesburgh presented an address, which was well received by the Association. The arrival of the successive trains filled up the assembly considerably. A very interesting essay by Miss Ayers Manning of Chicago on Primary Instruction was read, and is highly spoken of.

Prof. A. S. Welch, of the Michigan Normal School, delivered an address on Wednesday evening on the "Natural System of Education." This was the address of the occasion. The Association enthusiastically voted to ask its publication in the *Illinois Teacher*, and we learned that Prof. Welch promised to furnish it for publication. Hon. N. Bateman presented some information as to some plans of his in reference to the school work in our State, which received the hearty indorsement of the Association. These points will be embodied in his report soon to appear, and will add to his reputation as a clear-headed, practical worker. Rev. L. P. Clover of Springfield read a paper on drawing, A. M. Gow of Dixon one on Natural History in schools, and Rev. J. S. Poage of Aledo an address on "Moral Courage an Element of Character essential to the Scholar." The address on the last evening was by Hon. J. M. Gregory, State Superintendent of Michigan. It was a highly polished literary production, far excelling in ornament the address of Prof. Welch, but far short of that in its practical value to the teachers.

Various questions came up for discussion during the session which space will not permit us to note. Graded schools were talked about, as well as some questions about morality in merely intellectual culture.

W. H. Wells of Chicago, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting is to be held at Bloomington. For various reasons, the attendance was not as large as in some former years, but it was a valuable meeting to those who did come. Among the incidents of the occasion was the presence of "W. F. M. Arny, V. D. M." who said he was one who locked twenty men into a room to keep them there till they could organize the present association. The people of Quincy regretted their inability to prevent the mass of teachers from leaving before Friday night, when they were to have some special exercises, of which some one who remained may tell you. H.

MR. HICKMAN'S SPEECH.

Words which will find an Echo in the Valleys and on the Mountain Sides.

At a dinner given to the "Working Members of the People's Party" in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, Hon. John Hickman was present and made the following speech in response to the first regular toast—"The Memory of Washington." It has the ring of the refined steel:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the People's party of Philadelphia: I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me for giving expression to my devotion to the Constitution and the Union. I love the Constitution because it secures the Union, and I love the Union because it gives to us security and prosperity. Without them we should fall into anarchy; and worse, without them brother would be arrayed against brother, and blood would run down the streets of your beautiful city.

It is not necessary for me to declare to you who are apprised of transpiring events, that they are both in danger, and that neither of them will be preserved by paper resolves. The time has rather arrived for action than expression. No man can maintain the integrity of this Union by popular assemblies declaring devotion to the Constitution. The time has come when every man has got to define his position in the great struggle which is about to come off between rival sections and rival interests. No greater truth was ever proclaimed in the hearing of the American people than that there is an antagonism between freedom and slavery. [Applause.] And let no man console himself with the reflection that this antagonism is to be quieted by the palliatives of compromise. [A voice—"Or by public meetings."] You cannot form truces between them which will last. It is as impossible as to dam up mighty rivers, and to say that from such a point the dry land shall appear. As long as the free sentiment of the North shall invade the territory of the South, so long the South will have complaints; and you have now to make up your minds whom you will serve—whether you will serve God or Belial. [Applause.]

This is not the first time in our history that these difficulties have come upon us, and when the safety of the country has been imperiled. In 1820 we compromised, in 1833 we compromised, in 1854 we compromised for the purpose of making peace between these rival and conflicting interests, and in every instance in which compromises have been entered into these compromises have been followed by increased difficulties and dangers. And now it is proposed to us, with all the experience of the past, that we shall again endeavor to make a lasting truce between freedom and slavery. I have said at another time, and in another place, that air lines may divide rival States, but they can never bound conflicting sentiments. The lights of the press, the wares of proficient craft, the mechanical tendencies of highly productive art—these will always make an impression upon the weak and the impotent. My fellow-citizens, I put it to you, sober, staid, sensible men, to give to me if you can the lines of compromise which shall give to us rest. Will you restore the Missouri Compromise line—[A voice, "No"]—enacted in 1820 at the demand of the South, and repealed in 1854 at the same demand? Will you re-enact it again? [A voice, "Not by any means."] Not by any means. No, I would rather suffer my right arm to be severed from the shoulder [cheers] than place upon myself any such mark of humiliation and disgrace. [Renewed cheers.]

Are you willing that this game of battledore and shuttlecock shall longer be played between the South and the North? If you are, I am not, and the line is drawn between us as distinctly as it is drawn between the North and the South. [A voice—"he's exactly right," and cheers.] As for myself, I say it here, and I say it distinctly, desiring not to be misunderstood by any man—and you will find I will carry it through my life—no more compromise. [Cries of "good," and vociferous and long-continued applause.] I love the Constitution and the Union equal to that of any other man, [cheers,] but I will not buy them from any man who does not exclusively own them. ["Good," and cheers.] If the Constitution and the laws will not secure the fealty of every right-minded citizen, is it to be expected that a flimsy compromise, patched up by members of Congress, is going to do what they cannot effect? My motto is, "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." [Cheers.]

It is proper, my fellow citizens, that we should look at the realities of the times. South Carolina declares that she has already seceded from the Union; that the bonds have been severed which bound us together. I contend that if South Carolina is out of the Union there is no State in it, [cheers,] for there is no vitality or power in the bonds which were supposed held us. But I give it as my opinion, as my conviction, that she is not yet out of the Union, and I also give it as my conviction that, with the blessing of the Almighty God, she never will be out of the Union. [Tremendous applause and wild enthusiasm.] If you feel as I do, I know she will never be out of the Union [cheers]; and I repeat to-night what I have said on a former occasion, that the eighteen millions of the North, the toiling millions who monopolize all the art, industry, and intelligence of the country, are not to be overcome, paralyzed, and moulded into shape by eight millions without these auxiliaries.

But, my friends, we have fallen upon evil times. I would not magnify our danger, nor would I in any way diminish the aspect which it presents. We have already arrayed against the Union a sovereign State. We have the sympathies of five or six other States so far extending to South Carolina that, in my judgment, they are ready to join her at any advantageous moment, and I am by no means certain that all the border States will not be found in affiliation. We have, in addition to this, a traitor President, [loud cheers,] a corrupt and rotten Cabinet, [cheers,] and for aught I know we may have the regular army against the Union, inasmuch as the President is the commander-in-chief of that army; but I declare to you my solemn conviction, to-night, that with all these fifteen States, this Federal Administration; and the army and navy banded together, the mighty millions of the North will defend and save the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] If I did not believe so I should despair of my country, for I look at the thing as I know that it exists—I should despair of my country, and I would cry aloud to my God, oh! give me a city of refuge.

What is your determination? You have declared for the Constitution and the Union. How do you hope to save them? There is, in my judgment, but one way known under Heaven and among men by which they can be saved; that is by such an expression as will go out from this hall to-night, that banded treason, no matter how strong, shall not destroy them. ["Good," and cheers.] Neither merchants nor manufacturers, however respectable they may be in town meeting assembled, can do anything for the cause which we have at heart, and much less can they give us safety by a truckling, mean, dog-like subserviency to the South. [Cheers.]

The day will come to all such men, and it will come quickly too, when they will call for the mountains to fall upon and hide them from the gaze of their fellow-men. [Cheers.] These are the men who would bind the Constitution and the Union by tape and bobbin. They have offered their price to the South, and we have seen how the South has spurned them. The only plan to save the Constitution is by a union of hearts and of hands, [cheers,] of resolute determined men, who will meet the last issue. [Cheers.] I do not doubt that I speak very far in advance of the sentiment of the times. I have never measured my expressions by present prevailing opinion, nor do I intend to do so now. I would not degrade myself by appearing before any body of men in Christendom to examine opinions which I know are false. [Cheers.]

I tell you that the South believe that the North is craven, and those men, to whom I have alluded, have afforded them strong ground for this belief. [Cheers.] I want to know of every man I meet, either here or elsewhere, if he belongs to that body of men, or whether he belongs to another. I want to know whether he is going to purchase peace by meanness, by betraying his own people and his own interests, or whether he is going to defend the peace. [Cheers.] My fellow-citizens, the Constitution and the Union should be upon the lips of every man, and the Constitution and the Union should be defended by the valor of every man. [Hurrah! and cheers.] Unless you think as I do; unless you speak as I do—as sure as we have met here to-night, the Constitution and the Union are lost forever. [Cheers.] And I call upon you to save them. I call upon you to muster all your manhood, and to meet the issue, not that you have framed, but which the South have forced upon you. To meet it boldly and determinedly, not defiantly, and if you shall do so, you will have the satisfaction to know that your country is again safe. [Cheers.] And soft as the tones of the seraph, yet loud as the thunder of heaven, the cry shall come from the sentinel on the watchtower of liberty, "God prospers the Republic. All is well!"

The Officers at Fort Sumter.

We have already given full details of Major Anderson, the first in command.

Captain Abner Doubleday, the second officer in rank, was born in Ballston Spa in 1819. His father, Honorable U. F. Doubleday, removed to Auburn the same year, and twice represented his district in Congress during General Jackson's administration. Captain Doubleday entered West Point in 1838, and graduated in 1842. In 1845 he formed one of the army assembled at Corpus Christi, under General Taylor, and marched with him to the Rio Grande. He bore himself bravely in the battle of Monterey, and, as an officer of Prentiss' heavy battery, made a forced march of thirty-five miles on the night of February 23d, 1847, from the Rinconada Pass to the battle field of Buena Vista, anxious to arrive in time to take part in the action, which it was supposed Santa Anna would renew on the 24th. Being a good Spanish scholar, he was selected as one of the commissioners sent by Mr. Fillmore to Mexico to investigate the Gardiner fraud. In 1855 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in 1856 ordered to Florida, where he remained hunting Indians until 1858, when he was sent to Fort Moultrie, where he has been ever since stationed.

Brevet-Captain Truman Seymour is a native of Vermont. He entered West Point in 1842, and graduated in 1846. He was immediately ordered to Mexico, and, as an officer of light artillery, behaved with such gallantry at Churubusco as to receive the brevet of captain. He returned last spring from Europe, where he had spent some months. He is at the head of the list of the first lieutenants of his regiment.

First Lieutenant Theodore Talbot, a native of the District of Columbia, was appointed in 1847, from Kentucky, to a second lieutenancy—too late to participate in the stirring scenes in Mexico, in which his regiment took such an active part. Though a Southern man by birth and feeling, he is loyal to the Union.

First Lieutenant Jefferson C. Davis is an Indianian by birth. He was a lieutenant in the third Indiana Volunteers, which, under the command of Colonel Henry S. Lane, Governor elect of Indiana, did good service at Buena Vista. Lieutenant Davis, for his good conduct, received a commission in his regiment in 1848.

BUREAU COUNTY.—The valuation of Bureau county foots up $4,253,593.

Highly Interesting Letters from Gen. Wool—His Position on the Secession Difficulty.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

TROY, Sunday Dec. 30, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: South Carolina, after twenty-seven years, Mr. Rhett says thirty years, of constant and increasing efforts by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revenue cutter, raised her treasonable Palmetto flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom House, Post Office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had or civil war ensue. In the latter case, it would require no prophet to foretell the result.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has received informally the commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved the conduct of Major Anderson, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred, if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union, as well as his own honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Major Anderson will be required to abandon Fort Sumter, and re-occupy Fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance and in a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies. Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred upon them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not, and I presume, will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory obtained by the hero of the nineteenth century, Garibaldi, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells, there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious Franklin. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the free States to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of slavery. With all Christianized Europe, and nearly all the civilized world, opposed to slavery, are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North give greater security to slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased tenfold. However much individuals might condemn slavery, the free States are prepared to sustain and defend it as guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.

[Private.]

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country. My letter is marked private, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place. Therefore, no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their long meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the city of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them, it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured blood would flow in torrents, and Senator Seward's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico. A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, whilst the Free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place in three months, we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Population of Cities in the United States.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The following table shows the population of thirty-four of the principal cities in the United States, by the census of 1860; also the population in 1850, the actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and the per centage of increase. The figures for the census of 1860 are obtained from various sources and may be slightly changed by the official reports, though it is probable that they are generally correct:

	1860.	1850.	Actual Increase.	Increase per ct.
New York	814,277	515,547	298,730	57.9
Philadelphia	568,034	408,762	159,272	38.9
Brooklyn	273,425	96,838	176,587	182.3
Baltimore	214,037	169,054	44,983	26.6
Boston	177,902	136,881	41,021	30.0
New Orleans	170,766	116,375	54,391	46.7
St. Louis	162,179	77,860	84,319	108.2
Cincinnati	160,060	115,165	44,625	38.6
Chicago	109,420	29,963	79,457	265.1
Buffalo	84,000	42,261	41,739	98.7
Louisville	75,188	43,194	32,008	74.1
Newark, N. J.	72,055	38,894	33,161	85.2
San Francisco	66,000	34,870	31,130	89.2
Washington	61,400	40,001	21,399	53.4
Providence	50,666	41,513	9,156	22.0
Rochester	48,096	36,403	11,693	32.1
Detroit	46,834	21,019	25,815	122.8
Milwaukee	45,263	20,061	25,202	125.9
Cleveland	43,550	17,034	26,516	155.6
Charleston, S. C	40,194	42,985	loss 2,791	loss 6.4
Troy	39,533	28,718	10,865	37.7
New Haven	39,277	20,345	18,932	90.4
Richmond	37,958	27,570	10,388	37.6
Lowell	37,060	33,383	3,686	11.0
Jersey City	29,256	6,856	22,400	326.7
Cambridge	26,074	15,215	10,859	71.3
Roxbury	25,137	18,364	6,773	36.8
Charlestown, Ms	25,120	17,216	7,904	45.9
Worcester	24,963	17,049	7,914	46.4
Nashville, Tenn.	23,715	10,165	13,550	133.3
Reading, Pa	23,171	15,743	7,428	47.1
Salem	22,486	20,264	2,222	10.9
New Bedford	22,309	16,443	5,866	35.6
Dayton, Ohio	[illegible]	10,977	9,155	83.4

We have endeavored to obtain the population of all the cities in the United States of 20,000 inhabitants and over; but have not been able to do so. The following are the only cities, the population of which we have failed to obtain, which numbered over 20,000 in 1850, viz.:—Albany, Alleghany, Pa., Mobile, Pittsburgh, Portland, Sacramento, Syracuse, and Williamsburg, N. Y. The population of Albany is probably about 63,000, which would place it between San Francisco and Washington.

☞ The sum of £225,000 has been collected for the building of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the monster chapel being erected for Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, by the admirers of that popular preacher. A further sum of £6,000 is necessary for its completion. Its exterior resembles that of the church of the Madelaine, in Paris; it affords commodious sittings for 6,000 persons, being just twice as large as Exeter Hall. It is expected to be ready for use by next March; and the Building Committee intend to allow all Christian sects to "testify their sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon," by holding services in the new chapel, for one month previous to its being formally dedicated to the worship of the Almighty by that gentleman's congregation.

How the People of Georgia Talk and Feel.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from Atlanta, Ga., in his travels through that State, stopped at a small drinking saloon in a railway village, where he asked some of the habitues to drink. He thus describes what followed:

Accordingly, drams of whisky were served out to them, and I proposed as an appropriate sentiment, "South Carolina." The drink disappeared, as, indeed, it would have done, no matter what the toast; but it was a noticeable fact that no enthusiasm prevailed. "You come from the South, along?" said one. Reply in the affirmative. "How do folks feel down there?" Reply that they seemed in high spirits. "Well, that's more'n we do here, I reckon." Chorus from all the company, "That's so." Silence for a moment. "What they goin' to do, think?" "Well, I think they'll go out." Gloomy looks into empty tumblers. 'Wall, I'll tell you what we're goin' to do—we're goin' to starve; that's what we're goin' to do." Chorus by the whole, "That's so." Then one, the most respectable in appearance among them, went on somewhat thus, addressing himself to his companions quite as much as to the stranger present: "Now here we are, and there's thousands more here in Georgia like us, depending on what we earn in the day, to feed us and give us beds at night. When we have work to do we do it, and are glad to get it; when we can't get it what do we do? Why, we starve, I reckon. Now I've got two boys, hands in the mills at ——; if 'twarn't for them I shouldn't have nothing to eat to-night, nor no bed to sleep on; 'tain't likely they'll have work to do much longer, and then what'll we do? Why, we'll starve together, I reckon. 'Tain't likely we'll starve quietly, and I should like to know what's goin' to be done about it." I suggested that probably the wealthy citizens would take some measures to provide work or assistance of some sort. "Wall, somethin's got to be done, an' done right smart, too; else there'll be worse times here than any of 'em ever dreamed of." Then the speaker branched off into general anathemas upon politicians, mingled with hopes that South Carolina might have enough of secession before she was done with it.

That is an instance from one rank. On another day quite a different sort of man said, "I have just sold $70,000 worth of property for $40,000, and now, if I was boarding out I could not raise money enough from week to week to pay my board." Men who began to build, or who engaged in any extended work before the hard times come on, are now on the eve of utter bankruptcy, and are proportionally downcast and irritable. Everything is at a stand still, and the shops gave for the customers who enter, though at almost every door appears the brief entreaty wafered on the glass, "Come in." All about the country are to be met gloomy individuals on what they, with savage irony, call collecting tours. They do not gather money enough for their daily expenses. It is difficult to make all these people understand how their private treasures are to be replenished and their idle hands put to work by secession, bringing in its train heavy taxes, turmoil, trouble, perhaps war. They call on the ex-Secretary of the Treasury to give them some trustworthy light, and they receive only rhetoric and swelling oratory. At least, that is what they say. It must not be supposed that their feelings soften at all toward the Northern people; the truth shows the reverse of this; they wax more bitter and ugly whenever they speak of the "d—d Abolitionists," the only name the Northerners are known by in this part of the country, and it really seems to give them much relief to devote a chosen few by name to sanguinary gibbets, the rest in a crowd to everlasting condemnation.

The Latest Surmise about Eugenie.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Sunday Times*, says it is rumored in London that the Empress Eugenie had demanded the dismissal of a Cabinet Minister who had offended her, but that her Imperial husband would not gratify her. Thereupon, she threatened to go away never to return, until his removal. The day after she had received intelligence that he had thrown up his commission, she returned to Paris. The cabinet officer in question, was M. Fould, Minister of State.

LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN,
POLITICIANS,
—AND ALL—
PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

Have received immense advantage from the use of DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP, by enabling them to speak with clearness and greater ease. It does this by dislodging and removing that tenacious phlegm which sometimes adheres to the mucous membrane that lines all the vocal organs—and also by invigorating and giving strength to those nervous filaments and the ligaments of the larynx, on which the tone, clearness, and sonorousness of the voice chiefly depends. Hence it may be used with advantage at ANY TIME; but an ordinary dose taken about an hour before the time of beginning to speak, will enable any one to speak with much more fluency and ease to himself and satisfaction to his hearers.

THIS HEALING BALSAM,

For such it truly is, not only strengthens the lungs, but also all the organs of the chest, which are concerned with the voice.

DR. FOORD: DEAR SIR—We have used your Pectoral Syrup in our families for several years for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, and we are sure, if the valuable properties were generally known to the public, AS WE KNOW THEM, it would be sought for and used by every family. According to our experience, IT NEVER FAILS, and we habitually keep it in the house.

W. DAVENPORT, Broker, Cor. Clark and Lake sts. S. L. BARRETT, of Barrett, King & Co., Lake st. SAMUEL D. CLARK, Lumber Merchant, West side.

☞ Sold in Chicago by Jerome 218 Clark street; Sammis 161 Clark street; O'Hara [illegible] Randolph street; Hitchcock, 337 State street; Bryan 89 West Madison street, and by Druggists in all the principal towns and cities in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA and MICHIGAN. ja1-d1 [illegible]

HERRING'S SAFES
NEVER FAIL.
59 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.

CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., 40 State street: Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE OR SMOKE, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World." C. F. FULLER & CO.

The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. del1'60-1y2dpg

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouses
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.

Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS,
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

LAWYERS,
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.

STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS,
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also, Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
3,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
2,000 Reams Flat Caps, white and blue.
[illegible] " Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
1,500 " Folio Post, white and blue.
[illegible] " Demy and Medium, white and blue.
[illegible] " Flat Letter.
3,000 " Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
[illegible] " Colored and Medium Boards.
[illegible] " Assorted Glazed Papers.
[illegible] " Marble Papers.

CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel. [illegible]

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. [oc18'60-1y]

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of 400 lbs each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale, CHEAP FOR READY PAY. Make application immediately to the undersigned at [illegible] Market street. [illegible] FRISBIE BROTHERS.

SENSIBLE!
These Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
78......Lake Street......78.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!
Holiday Presents
AND
FINE FANCY GOODS
AT COST.
124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124
CONSISTING OF
LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES,
LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING "
Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache
WRITING DESKS.
Morocco and Russia Leather Bags,
Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags,
Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.
ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS,
TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.
ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES,
PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "
Cigar Cases in Shell,
Cigar Cases in Ivory,
Cigar Cases in Morocco.
PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,
SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,
PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,
SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS,
GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS.
And the finest assortment of
STEEL GOODS
To be found in the city, comprising
Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.
AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS
PARTY AND OPERA FANS,
In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.
DRESS GARTERS,
All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.
LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S
Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S
FINE CUTLERY.
CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS.
And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c. &c.
GEORGE A. WHEELER, Assignee. del3-d570-3w

REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
73 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138......LAKE STREET......138
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SKATES.
LADIES' SKATES.
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Philadelphia Club Skates.
BLONDIN SKATES.
SKATE ENVELOPES.
SKATE GIMBLETS.
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174 LAKE STREET.
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CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!
Greatest Discovery ever known of the Kind.
IMMEDIATE AND UNPAINFUL CURE OF CORNS.
This powerful remedy is the great invention of one of the most eminent medical Professors of the University of Berlin, Germany, and is known by all who ever made use of it as the only true, immediate and unpainful remedy for this great plague. It has the great advantage of not disturbing anybody in their business. Immediate cure is warranted. Directions accompanies each box. Price 50 Cents.
CHARLES NEUBERGER,
No. 123 Lake Street.
General Agent for the Western and Southern States for the Celebrated Professor Kellnols German Plaster.
de27-d320-3w

JOHN H. BURNS,
MANUFACTURER OF
CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
COMMON FURNITURE.
MANUFACTORY, TWO RIVERS, WIS.
Ware-Rooms No. 48 Wells street, opp. Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. H. AYKINS, AGENT.
Post Office Box 3234.
☞ The public is hereby notified that I have this day appointed CHAS. H. AYKINS to conduct and transact my business in Chicago. He alone is authorized to settle all accounts either due to or from me. JOHN H. BURNS.
Chicago, Dec. 15th, 1860. ja1-d384-1w

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
I have on hand a large assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
Ivory Handle and other Cutlery.
Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts.
With a very large and complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C.,
Which I will sell at very low prices to close out on consignment.
JOHN RANKIN, 171 Randolph street. my16

HAIR BRUSHES.
We have a very fine assortment of English and French Brushes of Real Russian Bristles—superior quality.
TEETH BRUSHES.
We would invite particular attention to our assortment of French Tooth Brushes, which are far superior to any other Brushes sold.
FINE DRESSING COMBS,
Of Real Shell; Carved Buffalo Horn, Plain Buffalo Horn, Rubber and English Horn—extra heavy. [illegible] Fine Combs.
FINE NAIL BRUSHES.
BANDOLIER BRUSHES.
CLOTH AND VELVET BRUSHES.
Of the very best goods.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries and Chemists,
144 & 146......Lake Street......144 & 146
Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Goods.

LAW BOOKS.—D. B. Cooke & Co. 111 Lake street, are now receiving large additions to their extensive stock of
Law Books.
Embracing new works and new editions. Also, new volumes of State Reports. Being the exclusive publishers of nearly all of the local books needed by every Lawyer, consisting of THE ILLINOIS REPORTS, ILLINOIS DIGEST, ILLINOIS STATUTES, HAINES' TREATISE FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES. [illegible] can be offered in the West, and [illegible] of freight and exchange, as low as can be obtained from Eastern houses. ☞ Catalogues furnished free. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED
FINGER NAIL BRUSH.
This new and beautiful article, which is admired by all who use it, can be obtained at
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

'ardly Realised. [illegible]

Constipation or Costiveness. [illegible]

A Real Blessing. [illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Cincinnati, Hamilton [illegible]

Sworn and subscribed to before me, [illegible] C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the [illegible]

To Consumptives.—The [illegible]

[illegible] EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, [illegible] County, New York.

A Friend in Need. Try SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible]

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters [illegible]

F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [illegible] street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] H. LANDON, Agent.

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair [illegible]

Those who are curious to [illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

A Real Blessing [illegible]

Music Stores.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S [illegible]

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF [illegible] AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, South Clark Street, Chicago.

WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. [illegible]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. [illegible] HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR. DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible] Blindness, and all defects of sight and [illegible] Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and [illegible] twenty years of his professional life [illegible] to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. [illegible] charge made for an examination or opinion [illegible] required for unsuccessful services. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, [illegible] containing references, testimonials, etc., [illegible] gratis on application, postage ten cents. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, South Clark Street, Opposite the Court House. [illegible] Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, [illegible] Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on [illegible] kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN [illegible] FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE. [illegible] 63 East Washington street.

Scales,

[illegible] BRYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, BURGLAR PROOF [illegible] Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. [illegible] SPENCER, Agent, 229 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S [illegible] Scales! [illegible] & HITCHCOCK, [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] of Scales Repaired.

[illegible]E'S STANDARD SCALES. [illegible] DICKERSON, [illegible] Avenue, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposes and saith: That he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for the last fifteen years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he had received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton without even the hope of ever feeling relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, was perfectly cured of his complaint, and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited.

JOHN LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 78 State street, Chicago.
E. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you want a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit the Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 180 Lake street. No one can detect the artificial from the natural, when fitted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Boston Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at the Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments ... every article in his line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York. ... sold in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Pieces for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Music sent by mail, postage free. Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month. Single Nos. at $1.50 or $12 per annum; also the "Amusement" ... HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. Cures Blindness and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years to his profession. ... CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, containing references, testimonials, etc., to be sent gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address ... Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, South Clark Street ... Opposite the Court House. Rock Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired. Glasses fitted into old frames.

Plumbing.

D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. ... La Salle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of all KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE: ... and every article in the Plumbing business ... East Washington street.

Scales,

FRYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ... Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. ... SPENCER, Agent, ... South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S ... Scales! ... & HITCHCOCK, ... Chicago.

...'S STANDARD SCALES, ... DICKERSON, ...

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., For the transaction of the Metal Business, Dealing in Tinner's Stock and Scales in the City of Chicago, Ill.

F. H. VANDERVOORT, N. Y. City,
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, Chicago,
P. H. S. VANDERVOORT, Chicago.

Chicago, January 1st, 1861.

REMOVAL.

We shall remove to our new Store, Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street, on MONDAY, Jan. 7th, 1861.

NOTICE.—The arrangement existing between the undersigned and the Commercial House of Messrs. Dickerson, Willemsens & Reed, of New York City, expires on this date.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Flint, Wheeler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Elevator Warehouse Business at the Rock Island Railroad Elevator will be continued by Flint & Thompson, who will settle the business of the firm.

T. J. S. FLINT,
C. T. WHEELER,
DANIEL THOMPSON.

Chicago, January 1, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of doing an Elevator Warehouse Business under the firm of Flint & Thompson, at the Rock Island Railroad Elevators.

T. J. S. FLINT,
DANIEL THOMPSON.

Chicago, January 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Flint & Wheeler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. T. Wheeler, who will settle the business of the firm.

T. J. S. FLINT,
C. T. WHEELER.

Chicago, January 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of A. H. Covert & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. H. Covert will settle the business of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

A. H. COVERT,
J. B. SMITH,
G. W. DART.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Jesse Weller, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

Chicago, Dec. 24th, 1860.

JESSE WELLER,
JOHN J. MUDD,
JOHN O. MELLEN.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten Per Cent. From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 75 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE, 72 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 184½ S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED. Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., 51 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 127 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE, On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN, BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs. Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property. ☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the state of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 80. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. References.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, ... President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130. Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. M. REED.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 39 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. J. V. CARTER. N. K. STONE. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: ... And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do., 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 Kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET. Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street) Post Office Box 2634.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Flasks, Pouches, Powder, Caps, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools, Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. ... ABBEY 98 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 58 .... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ...... 58. Post Office Box 828.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 102 .... Washington Street, Chicago .... 102. Just east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 98 La Salle street, Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins, ... and every requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vaults ... WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 4305. Office 124 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults ... Orders directed Chas. Kunz, Chicago ... will receive prompt attention.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	Nomail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	8.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
10.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	2.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

THE NEW YEAR AND THE UNION.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

God has made
A wilderness of worlds; His will, and strong
Creative spirit shook ten thousand worlds,
Like golden dewdrops, from his waving wing,
To roll in beauty through abysmal space,
And chant the chorus of his love divine.
He made the milky-way to span the sky,
A pearly bow of promise, every drop
That sparkles there a singing, shining world!
He woke the music of the Northern Harp,
The wild weird chiming of the Pleiades—
And bade the arches of a Southern sphere
Reverberate their hallelujahs high.

The mighty one
Who sweeps the lyre of Ages, and commands
The praises of ten thousand singing worlds,
Creates the stars of Union, and attunes
The lofty heart of liberty! ... shall we,
Proud children of the brave, the free,
Behold our banner, blazoned by the breath
Of glory, sullied by a slave?—our stars
Of Union tossing wildly to and fro
Upon the waves of faction, as they were
But shining shadows, not eternal orbs,
Forever circling through the boundless heaven
Of everlasting purpose?—or shall we
Hear Dissolution sounded, and forbear
To brand the traitor hearts that dare forget
The bond for which our fathers fought and bled?
Cursed be the traitors—doubly, reply doomed—
The pit of Discord for her victims yawns,
Then, back recoiling, shudders to receive
Their hearts,—a fouler and a fiercer hell!

God save the Union!—Give the dawning year
This proud baptismal anthem—let its last
Dissolving sigh be—Union undissolved!
New States, with starry emblems, one by one,
Come stealing through the Future's twilight dim,
Like orbs of evening from the dusky sky,
To take their place at last with those that tread
Their high, unwearied and unwearying round,
Before the golden gates and battlements
Of Paradise. The harp of Liberty
Shall sound amain, till Death himself expire;
Till God has made us free, immortally,
And Time is dust upon his broken Lyre!
Thrice raptured moment!—if all blessed like thee
Are Heaven's bright centuries, how brief will be
Its countless ages of Eternity!

IN MEMORIAM.

The following beautiful tribute to our late lamented Governor, is taken from the New Year's Address of the *State Journal*:

Let us look backward, ere the song be ended,
To that sad Sabbath morning,
When through the wild March skies OUR CHIEF ascended,
And left the people mourning.

With clinging love still tearful Memory lingers
Round BISSELL'S honored tomb,
And patient Fame weaves with persistent fingers,
A wreath of fadeless bloom;

Where the blood-rose of Valor glows in splendor
Fierce as a battle psalm,
While 'mid the civic oak-leaves shimmers tender,
Love's myrtle and the palm.

And Faith looks up with steadfast eyes immortal,
Into the bending skies,
Searching to seek for him at death's dim portals,
Who walks in Paradise!

Then let us not with our untimely weeping
Insult the still repose,
Of the proud form that now is grandly sleeping
Under the winter snows.

For great men, dead or living, still are powers
Of energy sublime,
That fill the earth, and deck with amaranthine flowers
The thorny stem of Time.

The Ingenuity of Crime.

A railroad car is not supposed to be the safest place against accidents to limb and life, particularly in America. But a French railroad car is more secure, because of the superior care and diligence of the agents. Yet who would imagine that a French railroad train, laden with passengers, and on its way at the rate of twenty miles an hour, should be the place of all others selected for the perpetration of a secret murder? Such is, however, the case. A. M. Poinsot, President of the Fourth Chamber of the Imperial Court, was waylaid in a traveling car on the Strasburg railway and murdered, without the knowledge of any one but the murderer till his dead body was discovered.

It seems that he was on his return from some estates in Champagne, where he had been collecting his rents, and occupied a compartment in one of the first-class carriages. Our readers should remember that the foreign railway cars are not like our own, an oblong single chamber with seats at the sides, but rather like a series of stage-coaches, turned sidewise upon the tracks. Each coach holds but six or eight persons, and is separated from the others by thick partitions of wood and cloth. M. Poinsot was in the solitary possession of one of these, when at a local station he was joined by a second passenger. How far they rode together, is not known, but when the train reached its destination at Paris, M. Poinsot was found lying in a pool of blood upon the floor. He had no money nor other valuables with him, and the inference was that he had been killed by his fellow-passenger, who made his escape nobody knows when or where. No cry or noise was heard during the journey, and no one was seen to leave the cars, and yet the indications that a murder had been committed, and not suicide, were too plain to be mistaken.

At the same time it appears that the murder was an act of great violence. The accounts affirm that "the assassin must have fired at the breast of the deceased, as a ball was found lodged in his clothes near it, after penetrating his greatcoat, coat and waistcoat, shirt and flannel waistcoat, and causing a contusion on the body. The man then fired a second time, and the ball penetrated the right eye, remaining in the head; a third shot was fired just above the left eye, and the ball also penetrated the head. Next, the assassin, with a hammer, or a life-preserver or some such instrument, dealt his victim dreadful blows on the head, completely smashing the forehead and the skull. With such fury, indeed, did he strike him that all the brain was scattered about, adhering to his clothes and to the seats and sides of the carriage."

The circumstances of this crime are, perhaps, among the strangest on record, and of course, produce an immense excitement in the places where the victim was known.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Income and the Food of Paris.

Some curious statistics in regard to the receipts, expenses, and quantities of articles of food and drink consumed in Paris in the year 1859 have just been published. The income for the year amounted to 110,306,124, while the expenditures reached 97,720,514 fr. As usual, the chief source of income was the "octroi," or city duty, which produced 50,040,457 fr. the highest sum ever obtained by that source of municipal revenue. The tax on dogs of which animals, it appears, there is a population of 29,587, produced a revenue of 292,000 fr. The funeral monopoly yields 214,523 fr. for 30,019 interments, and public coach stands, 1,009,708 fr. In the way of expenses, 16,433,000 fr. were employed in paying the interest and refunding the capital of the different loans contracted by the administration, 19,000,000 fr. for highways and sewers, 12,295,000 fr. for police expenses; for fetes and ceremonies, 1,569,000 fr.; for keeping in repair the Bois de Boulogne, 550,000 fr.; for works of art, 200,000 fr.; and for the service of the national guard, 573,000 fr.

Among the articles of food and drink consumed during the year, I find the following startling figures: Wine in casks, 1,735,097 hectolitres (the hectolitre is twenty-two gallons and a fraction); in bottles, 12,678 hectolitres; alcohol and liquors, 77,044; cider, 21,028; beer, of Paris and exterior manufacture, 290,281 do. Of grapes there have been consumed 4,169,100 kilogrammes (of 2 lbs. 3 ozs. and fraction, avoirdupois); of beef, veal, mutton and goat's meat, 74,833,940 kilogrammes; pork and lard, 6,091,769; sausages, 1,232,605; patés, crawfish and truffles, 102,158; dry cheese, 2,018,871; sea fish, 9,465,114. Of oysters there were consumed to the value of 2,187,871 francs; fresh water fish, 1,095,063 francs; poultry and small game, 10,428,466 francs; butter, 20,409,520 fr.; eggs, 10,520,887.

There were in Paris during the year, 37,973 children, of whom 12,278 were illegitimate, but of whom 2,255 were recognized by their parents. There have died 32,774 persons, of whom 16,591 were males, and 16,183 females. The number of marriages is really disproportionate to that of births, amounting to only 1,125.

Victor Emanuel.

We find the following interesting paragraph about the King of Italy, in our European files:

Vittore Emmanuele is a man some forty or forty-two years old. He is very frank, very honest, very vigorous, very brave, very sober, a very early riser, very fond of shooting with pointers. He takes excursions in the mountains which defy the most agile mountaineer. It is very rare, even when he does not go out hunting, that daybreak finds him abed. He scarcely touches any food in the morning; he breakfasts, like an Italian peasant, on a crust of bread, with a piece of bacon and cheese on it; but on the other hand, he eats enormously at dinner. He has no etiquette, no court, no chamberlain. He holds a general reception at the palace every Sunday; the doors are thrown wide open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., and everybody who pleases may go in. If any body wishes a private audience of the King, he writes, and the next day or the day afterwards he has his audience, for the King opens all his letters himself.

One day while he was out hunting, he met a peasant, who, seeing him shoot down two partridges with a double-barreled gun, went up to him and said: "You are a pretty good shot, my boy." "Why, I've seen worse," replied the King. "I wish you would rid me of a fox that eats up all my chickens." "Willingly." "Very well; if you'll kill that old fox for me, I'll give you two monetas" (about sixteen cents.) "It's a bargain," said the King. "Give us y's hand, old boy," replied the peasant. "I shall be here to-morrow morning with my hounds, and I'll rid you of your fox." The next day the King was on the spot early in the morning with his dogs, started the fox and killed him. "Well, and sure 'nough you have earned your two monetas; here they be." The King took them. "By Jove!" said he to one of his friends to whom he told the story, "this is the first money I ever earned in my life, it afforded me a great deal of pleasure."

He sent the next day a dress, a necklace and a pair of ear rings to the peasant's wife. It is impossible to be more simple than King Vittore Emmanuele. He goes out on foot and unattended. When he goes to the theatre, he goes in by the common door. One day the door-keeper of the Theatre d'Angenne saw somebody puffing cigar smoke into her cat's nose, the poor cat being blockaded in a corner, and unable to stir; she ran up to rescue her cat, and found the "somebody" was the King. I have gone through Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, from Genoa to Turin, and to Milan, Verona and Venice; I have asked everybody with whom I have been thrown what their opinion was touching King Vittore Emmanuele. Every one replied: "There is, perhaps, to be found in Italy a man as honest as he is, but there is not a more honest one to be found any where."

WESTERN MATTERS.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.—Julius A. Pratt, County Treasurer of Henry county, in this State, is a defaulter to the State in the sum of $17,000. The Henry *Chronicle* says:

The story is told in a few words. Mr. Pratt and his brother were in the grain business; the money deposited in the bank, from whatever source obtained, was placed to their credit, as we understand, and drawn upon as their purchases demanded. They bought largely, drew freely; the price of grain came down and they suffered a loss they have not since been able to make good. The County Treasury and the School Fund have not suffered to the amount of a cent, if reports are true. Mr. Pratt finding himself unable to meet his liabilities, as he had hoped to do by this time, declined to hold the responsible post in which he was placed, and sent in his resignation. His entire property, we have been told, will be, or has been, placed at the disposal of those who may suffer by his operations.

Thomas Nowers of Atkinson has been appointed Treasurer *pro tem.*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, the wife of Captain B. Coolidge, aged about 63, fell into a fireplace, and was burned to death. She was the only person in the house at the time, and it is supposed that she fell over the edge of the hearth and was instantly smothered by the ashes and smoke, as a pair of scissors were in her hand when found.—*Niles (Mich.) Inquirer.*

MORE SECESSION.—The prisoners in the Wayne county (Mich.) jail, at Detroit, in imitation of their friends in the South, undertook to secede from that institution on the occasion of the inauguration of a new dynasty. One man was shot—not fatally—before order was restored.

RUFFIANISM.—There have been frequent threats of mobbing the *Free Democrat* during the last few days. We believe that they have been chiefly prompted by the inordinate prevalence of holiday whisky. The real sentiment of our best citizens, and of a large majority of the people of Northwest Missouri, is in favor Free Speech, Law and Order. The drunken brawls in saloons and on street corners do not represent the public sentiment of St. Joseph.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Free Democrat.*

A DOOMED LOCATION.—The location of Cross building, which was the scene of the calamitous fire of Sunday morning last, seems to be a doomed one. Fires have occurred upon it three different times, entirely consuming the buildings thereon, and lightning has struck three different buildings thereon, at different times. The spot was visited by the great fire of August 24th, 1854, which destroyed the United States Block, owned by Clark Shepardson and J. B. Cross, and occupied by Mr. Edward Button. That fire extended also over the whole block of lots on which the hotel was situated, and destroyed property estimated at something like $400,000.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Miscellaneous

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., No. 115 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Agents for the NEW YORK BELTING AND Packing Company, Have on hand at all times A large supply of their new patented smooth and solid Vulcanized RUBBER BELTING, Warranted Superior to any other ever made. PACKING AND TUBING, Leather Belting, FIRE BUCKETS, CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE, Of all sizes and best quality. Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Clasps, RUBBER CLOTHING, Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, TOYS, COMBS, And everything in the RUBBER LINE. RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS: Ladies and Men's Gloves, Nursery Sheeting, Carriage Cloths, Piano, Horse and Wagon Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Spittoons, (a new article just received,) Door Mats, Bath Mats and Tubs, a new style of Knife Sharpeners, Parlor Skates, new styles of Fancy Balls, Stationer's Bands, Erasing Rubber, &c. &c.

Hard Rubber Goods: Crochet and Knitting Needles, Finger Rings of various styles and prices, Slates, Pen-Holders, Pencils, Oilers, Cork Screws, all styles of Syringes, Canes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Napkin Rings, Boiler's Thread and Needle Cases, Match Boxes, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Tumblers, Bonnet Pins, Soap and Shaving Boxes, &c., &c.

PATENT VULCANITE EMERY WHEELS.

☞ Dealers will please make a note of this advertisement in making their purchases.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 - - - Lake Street - - - 122. MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WRITING PAPERS, Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books. WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS. Cards and Cardboards. BOOK BINDERS' STOCK, AND OFFICE STATIONERY. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake Street.

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO STEAM BOILERS. All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., No. 25 Randolph street.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR, For Oak, Ash, Black Walnut, Cherry and White Wood Lumber, at Cash Prices, from our yard, corner Old and Grove streets, Chicago. WALLACE & WALLACE.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, 108 Randolph street.

Educational.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY. The Winter Term of Instruction in singing in this department of the Musical Union, will commence on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8th, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, in the Society's Room, (late United States Court Room,) Larmon Block. All who wish to learn the elements of music, or improve in the art of singing, are invited to be present. Tuition per quarter for gentlemen $2; Ladies $1. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, or at Root & Cady's Music store.

... Committee. GEO. B. CARPENTER, CHAS. G. DAVISON.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. Deposits received on Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest is allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT. Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All such monies made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connection with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsic, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities to the Commission business of responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Coupons, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. MILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special letters of attorney, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the public, that each Machine now bears the PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons using them are secure against any infringement. Our Machines are now just where we want them; in direct competition and on equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and every one who tries them ... and everything necessary to their use in family or shop. This make them still far CHEAPER, LIGHTER, AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.

In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in thirty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. ... risk in buying most machines.

A few of the superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposes no oil; its lever pressure on ... screws and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely out of the table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will operate on any VARIETY OF WORK THAT ANY MACHINE, among the hundreds with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect; it runs easily and still; it bothers nobody; ...

We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. ... our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased ... during the past season ... the JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER ... defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of sewing ... Sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Descriptive Circular and samples of stitch.

We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors, representing that our machines were out of market, and offering ... Taggart & Farr's Patent, and are the sole proprietors in the eight Northwestern States. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill. Call at 122 Lake street, (Up Stairs.)

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block, Have the following property for Sale or Exchange: $20,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property. 9,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash. 100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low. Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues. Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property. Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms. One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange. Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property. A Drug store for sale very low for cash. Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park, and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois. Also, 160 acres Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES, Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granery, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Rooms—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State. TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS, 101 Washington st., Chicago, FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81 .... RANDOLPH STREET .... 81.

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, 184 ... South Clark Street .... 184.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—DR. PLUMLEIGH'S INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER Will cure all and every kind of Lameness. By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to ... It is wonderfully ... Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Felons, ... Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Scalds ... Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. ... LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs. Miller & Willmarth are no longer agents for the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, from this date, and any issue of Policies or Renewals by them will not be recognized by the Company. Hereafter, Messrs. Higginson & James will represent the Lorillard Insurance Company in Chicago. WILLIAM H. SMITH, General Agent. Chicago, December 28, 1860.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY. THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. No. 61 Wall Street. CASH CAPITAL, $500,000. PROFITS ANNUALLY DIVIDED. 75 Per Cent. to the Dealers. This Company divides three-quarters of the net profits to the Policy Holders, in scrip, bearing interest without any liability to the insured. The Company funds its surplus, instead of dividing it to the Stockholders, thereby giving the Policy holders greater security, and at the same time, Cheaper Insurance than any other system.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President. WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-Pres't. GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Chicago. S. C. HIGGINSON. ALFRED JAMES.

HOME INSURANCE. The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS: BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass. MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass. DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, &c., Boston, Mass. JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass. ... Boston, Mass. VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago. GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago. M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers. FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago. THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago. J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago. D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill. ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill. CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill. OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill. MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill.

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due		[illegible]
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current in any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by W. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	[illegible]
SURPLUS	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered	[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured	[illegible]
	Par Val. / Mk't Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock	[illegible]
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]
Col. Pitt. and Cin. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on Investments	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business should be addressed to the office, or made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, upon the terms as other responsible Companies; and it is also recommended to the confidence of the public to be honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, ... Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States, may be addressed.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70. Officers: GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. Directors—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Boston, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN. We are now selling a No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER. OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY. 108 - Randolph Street - 108. ☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY, 65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in a fine way ... allowing nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, ... always clean and sure. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the Riggs Truss. An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 124 Lake street, Post Office box 4,305, Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 30 Washington Street, Chicago. The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. ... and every thing necessary for a complete office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be mailed to parties ordering ... D. J. DODGE.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES, 75 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 75 Lake street, Chicago.

HOYT & PEIRCE, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.

Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1853, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's House.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brantewine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.

Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozens in a case, especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's. Also, for sale retail by all Druggists. HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 --- Lake Street --- 63. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

3,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
2,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
350 "	RUSSIA IRON,
100 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
2,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
15,350 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap for cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 35 .... LAKE ST. CHICAGO .... 35. Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30. CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we now have in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with a ... stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates: 5,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28. 200 " Russia Sheet Iron. 200 " Imitation Sheet Iron. 100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. 25,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper. 5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms. 3,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 36. 3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors Saterlee, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18. Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c., Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18. No. 37 Lake Street } IRON BLOCK { No. 43 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices, 50 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch. 100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda. 300 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash. 100 Boxes Concentrated Lye. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 123 South Water St. SUGAR &C. 50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Brs Sugar. 100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO. 123 South Water St.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—VANDERSALL & CHASE, Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co. for the Red Illuminating and Lubricating Oils. 2 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago. D. VANDERSALL. ... CHASE.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. ...

500 Bbls CRUSHED, POW...

Commission Merchants.

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 176 .... South Water Street .... 176. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mallory & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen. E. R. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.

C. T. WHEELER, Successor to FLINT & WHEELER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East. C. T. WHEELER.

JESSE WELLER TAKES THIS opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he continues the Produce Commission Business At the Old Stand, No. 184 South Water street. Chicago, Dec. 24th, 1860.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 2267. References—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. R. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; A. W. Tinkham, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Neph's & Co., New York; Gourd Freres, do.; Yelverton Bros. Co., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 184½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. P. V. CHAMBERLAIN. S. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 186 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 5157, Chicago. JAS. D. BAILIE. ... SEYMOUR. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. E. P. GRIFFIN. ... GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. ... LAKE. ... LAKE.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 30 and 32 .... LaSalle Street .... 30 and 32. CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 136 .... SOUTH WATER STREET .... 136. Atkin's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. ... L. UNDERWOOD.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 233 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; ... King, Buffalo.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. ... C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 185 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. A. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. ... HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Ells' Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. ...

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. ...

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. ... A. M. WILLIAMS. ... W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. at 236 and 238 ... A. E. NEELY. ... E. P. LAWRENCE. ... W. S. WINSLOW.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 5 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Thomas, Haxtball & Thomas, Shipping and Commission Merchants, NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y. Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. ... Chicago ...

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS, The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public. RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES. This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stimulants, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated. It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating the digestive and nervous system after protracted disease, and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, it is also invaluable. For diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy. One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of bitters that has ever been offered to the public." Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. Prepared by CHAS. H. ATWOOD, 19 Central Street, Boston. Wholesale and Retail by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. EDWARD FOSTER.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal. MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 94 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINES, WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. $100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold. In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and Most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums awarded at different State Fairs in 1860: Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold. Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma. U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma. St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE, FOR TIGHT WORK. This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel, all at once—from 2,000 to 3,000 per day. With machines as we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also, DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads. DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves. DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds. Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Raw Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—put all complete out of the question. Doane has the Best Machinery for Sawing Bolts, Portable Steam Engines, Saw and Shingle Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Belting, &c. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufour & Co.'s celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S Patent Flouring & Grist Mills, All perfect and complete within themselves. Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices. ☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address, W. H. DOANE, 182 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS. 35 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS. CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 121 South Water st., Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., 18 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful ... Grain and Gunny Bags, for Millers, Flour and Feed, ... ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern. ... Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 28 ... STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description ... New and Old Bags ... FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS 100,000 FOR SALE AT THE ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1861.

This is the day for the National Fast. The banks were closed and business generally was suspended.

ST. LOUIS.—The Republican of yesterday says:

The remarkable fall of exchange at Chicago has affected the price here. At Chicago yesterday it was reported 3 to 5 per cent. premium, with currency in active demand, and gold dull. Here the rates to-day on both the East and South were [illegible] premium. Currency is very scarce, and no difference is made between it and bankable funds. Gold is 3 premium, and not much inquired for.

The reduction in the exchange rates has produced a more cheerful feeling among business men, and the favorable political news, the truth of which is generally credited, has produced a buoyancy that has not been felt before for many a day.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the Gazette of yesterday:

The minimum rate for acceptable paper is 12 per cent. Should matters continue in the improving scale of which there now seems to be little doubt, a marked improvement may be expected after the 4th, and it is altogether likely that money will be plenty enough, and easily obtained, before the close of the month. Financial affairs are at present surrounded by a combination of unexpectedly favorable circumstances, and political rumors or events are received with comparative indifference.

The market for New York exchange dragged heavily, the receipts at most of the houses being in excess of the sales. Dealers bought reluctantly at anything over ¼—and ½ was the outside buying rate. Bankers' checks sold at all prices from ½ down to ¼ prem. Several dealers informed us after the close of business that they should open to-morrow at ¼ prem. buying and ½ prem. selling. The selling rate was ½ dis. New Orleans continued in limited supply, with a good demand at ½ prem. buying, and 1 prem. selling. Gold ¾ prem. buying, and 1 @1 prem. selling.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Estimated earnings for the week ending Dec. 31, 1860, and for the corresponding week of 1859:

	1860.	1859.		
Passengers...	$17,168.35	$17,011.52	Dec.	$743.17
Freight...	44,475.65	30,675.15	Inc.	14,800.50
Miscellane's...	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Total...	$65,644.00	$52,586.67	Inc.	$13,057.33

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Line in the month of December were:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight...	$79,044.69	$79,230.00	Inc.	$185.31
Passeng'rs...	38,781.86	35,336.05	Dec.	3,445.81
Mail & Misc's...	10,209.49	3,041.67	Dec.	7,167.82
Total...	128,035.58	117,607.72	Dec. 10,427.81	

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—We have received the following official notice of changes in the organization of this road:

P., FT. W. & C. R. R. PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1860.

The following appointments and changes are made, to take effect on Jan. 1st, 1861:

Augustus Bradley, now Acting Superintendent, to be Superintendent of Eastern Division.

The office of Master Mechanic for the whole road is abolished, and instead thereof a Master Mechanic for each Division is appointed.

Isaac Dripps, now Master Mechanic of the whole road, is appointed Master Mechanic of the Western Division, and will reside at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Samuel M. Cummings is appointed Master Mechanic for the Eastern Division, and will reside in Allegheny City, Pa.

The Shop Clerks at the Allegheny and Fort Wayne shops, shall be the principal clerks to the Master Mechanics of their respective Divisions, and will be governed by the rules and regulations as contained in the printed book of rules and regulations.

G. W. CASS, President and Gen'l Sup't.

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1861.

To-day there was no meeting on 'Change, and we have no commercial transactions to report.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The undersigned having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship, and power, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and will they Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address, Box 274.

MALT! BARLEY MALT! A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDGE'S American Sherry. THE NORTHWEST PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE. A Great Want Supplied.

A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB. Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect. Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill. I. B. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, 16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. M. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c., 55 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 55

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! [illegible]

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

How the President's Message and the Secession Movement were Received.

FT. KEARNEY, Jan. 4.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 22d ult., passed here at 12 o'clock last night. The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to December 4th reached San Francisco on the 20th.

The President's Message was telegraphed from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, where it overtook the Pony Express on the 7th ult., and thus came through to Sacramento, arriving on the 9th. It was telegraphed thence to San Francisco by two wires, and immediately published in the Bulletin and Alta.

The reading of the Message and the proceedings of Congress up to the 7th of December tend to increase the anxiety of the people concerning the critical condition of the Union.

The entire press of the State now take serious views of the Secession movement, and favor the preservation of the Union, if possible, by mutual concessions.

All the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States.

There is some talk of organizing a Pacific Republic, if the South secedes, but the present sentiment of a vast majority of the people is undoubtedly to strive to preserve the Union as it is, and to stay with all that remains of the Union, if any portion secedes.

The Legislature of Washington Territory was in session. Paul K. Tubbs was elected President of the Council. The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the Council and a plurality in the House.

Inauguration of Gov. Blair of Michigan.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Gov. Blair delivered his inaugural message to both houses of the Legislature at Lansing yesterday. In discussing national affairs, he denies the right of secession. In alluding to the present position of South Carolina, he says "If it could properly be done, I presume the country generally would be willing to let that restless little nation retire from the confederacy forever; but that cannot be without admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States. This done and no government remains to us but only a voluntary association of States dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them. If South Carolina may of right secede, then may also New York and Louisiana, thus cutting off the free right of way of the entire Northwest to the ocean, in both directions. The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation, if no other reason, would compel us to resist it. He claims that the Constitution of the United States is not a compact or league between independent sovereigns. On the contrary, it is a foundation of Government, established by the people of the United States as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of sovereign power and nationality.

He denies that the Personal Liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in a single instance, but whenever appeal has been made to the Courts to enforce that law, it has been done in good faith. He invites judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the State and is willing to abide by the result, but is not willing the State should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws, accompanied with threats of violence and war. He concluded by recommending that at an early day the Legislature make it manifest to our Representatives in Congress and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and will defend them to the uttermost, and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military power of the State for that purpose.

The Governor of Missouri's Inaugural.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Gov. Jackson's Inaugural is almost exclusively devoted to discussion of Federal relations. He says the destiny of the slaveholding States is identical, and Missouri will best consult her own interests and the interests of the whole country by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding States, in whose institutions she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes.

Missouri will remain in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guaranties of the Constitution, but if the Northern States are determined to put the slaveholding States on a footing of inequality by preventing the entrance of slaves in the Territories, and limiting no more slave States into the Union, and persisting in nullifying and perverting the Constitution in reference to slave property, then they themselves practically abandon the Union, and cannot expect the South to submit to such a Government.

The Governor opposes coercion, and says the project of maintaining the Government by force, may lead to a consolidated despotism, but never to Union. Our Government is based upon justice and equality. Standing armies and mercenary soldiers are subject to the will of the Executive, and are not the remedies for violated Constitutions and laws.

The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression on a sovereign State will arouse a spirit which will result in the overthrow of the entire Federal system.

The Governor has not abandoned all hope for the preservation of the Union, but believes by prudence and well directed efforts, an adjustment alike honorable to both sections may be effected. He opposes Congressional compromises, and says the South can rely only upon Constitutional guarantees, and to effect this end he advises the calling of a Southern Convention to agree upon such amendments to the Constitution as would secure their just rights, and submit them to the Northern States for action.

He also advises the calling of a State Convention, to ascertain the will of the people on the subject.

Turning to State matters, the Governor advises a thorough organization of the militia, to repel invasion and protect the property of citizens. He recommends legislation on the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The two branches of the Legislature and a very large audience of citizens assembled at the State House between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day to hear Gov. Banks's valedictory address. It is an important document, giving a detailed review of the material, educational and military progress of the State during the three years he filled the executive chair. The assessed value of the property of the State is $870,000,000. The enrolled militia numbers 155,489 men. A reasonable space is devoted to the Personal Liberty law and its removal from the statute book. Gov. Banks concludes as follows: There can be no peaceable secession of States. Whether the government is a compact between States or a union of the people, it is nevertheless a government and cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any dissatisfied State. It has pledged its faith to the people of every land, and that pledge of faith cannot be broken. It has been sanctified by the best blood of the people, and that sacrifice has made it indissoluble and eternal. Neither can that portion of the continent now occupied by the American States be portioned out to hostile nations. By war and by purchase every part of the country has acquired indefensible and perpetual rights in every other part. The interior will never allow the keys of the continent on the Ocean and Gulf shores to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can the maritime cities or States exist independent of the good will and support of the plantation and farming communities of the interior; and though we should assent to an unnatural and treasonable separation, the generations that succeed would contend for centuries to recover their rights by conquest or annihilation ends the struggle. But no such result can follow as the destruction of the American Government. The contest would be too terrible, the sacrifice too momentous. The difficulties in our path are too slight, the capacity of our people too manifest, and the future too brilliant to justify forebodings or to excite permanent fears. The life of every man is lengthened by trial, and the strength of every Government must be tested by revolt and revolution. I doubt not that the Providence of God that has hitherto protected us will preserve us now and forever.

The Forts and Revenue Cutter in Possession of the Georgians.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah that the forts are in the possession of the Georgian State troops. They are occupied by 150 men and an armorer with 20 men is engaged in cleaning the guns to render them serviceable. The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the U. S. revenue cutter in that station.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.—Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by the volunteers by order of Gov. Brown.

It is reported that the revenue cutter Dobbin has been taken possession of, but Governor Brown has issued orders for her return to the Government.

It is generally believed that the secession ticket has carried the State.

Gov. Pickens Appoints his Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The following special dispatch to the American has been received:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Gov. Pickens has divided the duties of the Executive administration of South Carolina among his council thus: He appoints A. S. McGrath Secretary of State, to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce and appoint consuls. D. F. Jamison Secretary of War. C. G. Memminger Secretary of Treasury. W. H. Harllee, to regulate the postal department and light houses. A. C. Garlington Secretary of Interior, to attend to local matters, including the militia and coast police.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa, Jan. 4.—Appearances strongly indicate the election of Mr. Cowan as U. S. Senator. Wilmot is his strongest opponent. The anti-Cameron men await the arrival of Mr. McClure anxiously.

Congressmen Sterritt, Killinger and McPherson, of Pennsylvania, are here on a commission to persuade the Republican members of the Legislature not to pass an appropriation to arm the militia.

Mr. Sterritt expresses a doubt as to the appointment of Mr. Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury. The friends of Mr. Cameron state that they saw a promise of the appointment over Mr. Lincoln's signature.

The U. S. Sloop Brooklyn going to Charleston.

NORFOLK, Jan. 4.—U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn, is coaling and taking on stores, and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston. Great excitement was created yesterday in consequence of a report that four companies from Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston.

Lieut. J. H. North, tendered his resignation to-day.

Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Town meeting has been called for Saturday, to sustain Major Anderson and support the efforts of the Government to reinforce him.

Steamer Sunk.

[illegible], Jan. 4.—The steamer James [illegible] [illegible] No particulars.

Honor to Maj. Anderson.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

MORRIS, (Ill.) Jan. 4.—Thirty-three guns were fired in this town this afternoon, in honor of Major Anderson. W. C. H.

MADISON, Jan. 4.—The people of this city are observing the proclamation of the President in a novel way. The flag of the Union floats over the Capitol, and at noon a national salute of 33 guns was fired in honor of Major Anderson.

OMAHA, Jan. 4.—The Nebraska House of Representatives on the 1st inst., on motion of Gen. Downs of Otoe, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Nebraska Legislature tends greeting and thanks to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, for his gallant conduct, and wishes him and his "Happy New Year."

Another Fort and Arsenal Taken.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—The United States Arsenal was taken at daylight this morning, by the Mobile troops, without resistance. The Arsenal contains 6 stand of arms, 1500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war. It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken last night.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 4.—Two coaches of C. O. C. & P. P. Express, with sixteen passengers and $150 in dust, passed here at 2 p. m. for St. Joseph.

DENVER, Jan. 1.—The freight trains are all in, and stock in good winter quarters.

Movement of Troops.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 4.—All the available force at Fort Leavenworth have been ordered by Gen. Scott to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry at a moment's notice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pittsburg Arms, Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURE HOME OF THE S. C. COMMISSIONERS.

This has been another exciting day in Washington. About 11 o'clock it was announced that the South Carolina Commissioners had departed for home early in the morning; and, upon inquiry, the report proved true. It seems that yesterday they sent a communication to the President, in which they referred to the fact that he had made engagements with South Carolina which he had not fulfilled. Mr. Buchanan in a short time returned the documents upon the ground, as I learn, that it was not consistent with his personal honor to notice it, as it contained reflections upon his conduct. The Commissioners, having no further business in Washington, then left. Mr. Trescott, their Secretary, has not departed, as stated in the telegrams of the Associated Press, but will go in the morning.

SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA FORTS AND ARSENALS BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

About 1 p. m. to-day, Messrs. Toombs, Iverson and Mason were seen to enter the House in an excited manner, and the former handed to Mr. Pryor, Mr. Garnett and others, a dispatch which they read with visible emotion. A crowd of members gathered around, and it was evident that some important intelligence had been received. On inquiry, I found that the Georgia Senators had received a dispatch stating that all the forts and arsenals of the United States in Georgia were in the hands of the State troops, and that the election for members of the Convention had resulted in the choice of a large majority of straight out Secessionists. This intelligence was joyfully received by the Secession leaders and their sympathizers.

DEFEAT OF THE GEORGIA CO-OPERATIONS.

It seems that arrangements were made a month ago, for the seizure of the arsenal near Augusta, where a very small force of United States troops has been stationed. The district formerly represented by A. H. Stephens, which includes the city of Augusta, was expected to go largely for the co-operationists, but in this calculation the latter have been disappointed, and in this way the State has been lost to them.

RUMORED ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

The city was again excited this afternoon, by a rumor which was extensively circulated, that the South Carolinians had attacked Fort Sumpter, and that a warm fight was going on. My information, however, leads me to believe that the report is at least premature. Some persons here, however, knowingly assert that in less than two months, Fort Sumter will be in the hands of South Carolina. The South Carolinians have from one to two thousand men busily engaged in throwing up works of an extensive character, and the guns of Fort Moultrie have been remounted and put in proper order. Hot work may certainly be expected.

DESIGNS OF THE SECESSIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

It is asserted that the Secessionists had arranged for the seizure of all the forts and arsenals in the South during this week. A person claiming to be well informed told me to-day that Florida would undoubtedly put herself out of the Union, and seize the important works at Key West and other points on the coast.

THE CHARLESTON COLLECTORSHIP.

The Senate did not go into Executive session to-day upon the appointment of McIntyre as Collector of Charleston, and it is believed that the Senate, as at present constituted, will not confirm him.

It is surmised that the Harriet Lane is detained with the view of taking Mr. McIntyre to Charleston, and that he will collect the revenue off the bar. A dispatch from one of the Charleston editors, received to-day, says that the appointment was received there with the greatest indifference. The same dispatch reiterates the statement that the secessionists had carried Georgia. It was impossible, however, that at the time the dispatch was sent, that more than half the State could have been heard from. The vote in those counties reported might, however, have been so decisive as to leave no doubt of the result.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is not known when the expected message of Mr. Buchanan will be sent in, and it is now possible that none will be communicated.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 11 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FORTHCOMING.

It is positively asserted to-night that the President will send in his message on Monday.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE PACIFICATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Thirty-three to-day adopted Wilson's resolution, with amendments, and sustained the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE GUNS NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM PITTSBURGH.

The War Department has countermanded the order for the shipment of ordnance from Pittsburgh.

THE BROOKLYN'S SAILING ORDERS.

The orders concerning the sailing of the Brooklyn from Norfolk are countermanded for the present.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, January 3.

The position now assumed by the Executive has roused a storm of indignation against him from the members of Congress from the secession States, but I know that the President is firm in his determination to execute the laws at all hazards.

The Commissioners of South Carolina left this morning, and it is expected that active hostilities will be commenced as soon as they reach home.

Mr. Trescott was sent on to Richmond last night to communicate something to Charleston, which is believed to be the advice of the Commissioners to begin operations against Fort Sumter to-day, which is confirmed by the intelligence received from there to-day of the cutting off of Major Anderson's communications with the shore.

The Commissioners have carried on their correspondence with their friends in Charleston in cypher, but to "make assurance doubly sure," sent Trescott off to Richmond to make the communication. They were very much exasperated by their treatment by the President, who returned their note in reply to his because of its violent and ungentlemanly language.

The Senate adjourned to Saturday, when they will probably take up and dispose of the appointment of McIntyre as Collector of the port of Charleston. McIntyre is now here, only waiting his confirmation to be off for his destination. He is reported to be a man of great firmness and decision of character. He was the Chairman of the Breckinridge Committee of York county, Penn. His residence is near the Maryland line.

I have learned that when the crisis which preceded Mr. Floyd's withdrawal was approaching, Judge Black, seeing the President's hesitancy, sent in his letter of resignation. He was induced to recall it, at Mr. Buchanan's earnest solicitation, and the assurance that Major Anderson should be sustained. If he should falter under the menaces now employed, there is little doubt that Messrs. Stanton, Black and Holt would immediately retire, and thus disintegrate the concern.

Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, who still holds out, will be compelled to resign. His delegation insist that he shall leave the Cabinet. He cannot resist the Southern men, who are hourly besieging him. Mr. Thomas will not resign. He says Maryland is for the Union. He may be compelled, however, to leave the Cabinet.

The bail of Russell, of the missing bond notoriety, has been reduced from $500,000 to $100,000, on account, it is said, that his friends cannot raise the first amount. Very accommodating, this.

A SHOWMAN MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR A BEAR'S COWARDICE.—We read in the last Cuba Messenger which has come to hand, that a man in Matanzas, the proprietor of the public bull-ring, advertised a grand fight between a bull and a bear. Anxious for exciting entertainment, the public crowded the ring at the appointed time, paying an admission fee. But, when the animals were turned into the arena, Bruin showed considerable of the white feather, and only acted on the defensive, refusing to attack Taurus, but satisfying himself with boxing his ears and scratching his face, when the horned enemy attempted to gore him, and he was in such a position that he could not run out of his difficulty. This lack of pluck was detrimental to the quality of the sport promised, and the public and officials were disgusted. Forthwith the proprietor was brought before the authorities, and a heavy fine levied on him, because his bear was defunct in pluck, and thereby made him a swindler, in depreciating the quality of the entertainment which the public paid to see.

CIDER FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, speaking of Christmas says:

"Sunday schools celebrated the day with exercises and gifts to the children. But the 50th Street Church took the palm for novelty. This is an Old School Presbyterian Church. To celebrate the day suspiciously, a barrel of cider was rolled into the Church and children from two years old and upwards were treated [illegible]

Justice to Louis Philippe's Heirs.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes as follows:

An act of tardy justice (the government, doubtless, considers it generosity), has just been rendered to the widow and children of Louis Philippe. You know that soon after the re-establishment of the Empire, the entire private property of the Orleans family, amounting in all to about three hundred millions of francs, was confiscated to the State. Among this property—nearly all of which had been acquired and inherited by the king while Duke of Orleans, was the palace royal, the chateau and grounds at Neuilly, Chantilly, and the beautiful Parc de Monceaux, situated between the Arc de Triomphe and the Batignolles. These grounds have undergone a variety of changes. In 1778 a beautiful palace for the Duke of Orleans was erected in them. Then, when the revolution came, the National Convention decreed that Monceaux should not be sold, as was almost all other property belonging to the nobility, but preserved for various establishments of public utility. Upon the accession of the Emperor Napoleon, he presented it to the Archbishop Cambaceres, who, finding it too expensive to keep up, restored it five years afterwards to the crown.

Napoleon then annexed it to his private domains, and, after the restoration, Louis the Eighteenth restored it to the Duke of Orleans, and so it remained till the confiscation of 1852. Now a broad boulevard is being run directly through it, and the jury having made an award of the value of the property taken to the amount of four millions five hundred francs, one half of this sum has been relinquished by the widow of Louis Philippe, the Queen Amelie, and her children and grandchildren. Perhaps, like the decree of the 24th of November, this may be supposed to be only the procurer of further concessions, and that this unfortunate exiled family will yet have the bulk of this property restored to them. It is said, that, by order of the Emperor, arrangements are now in progress for the removal to France, and burial among the kings and queens at St. Dennis, the remains of both Charles the Tenth, and Louis Philippe. This certainly ought to be done. The Emperor, in his present strength, need have no fears of the bones of those dead Bourbons disturbing his repose, and he should remember that Louis Philippe brought back the mouldering dust of his great uncle from St. Helena, and that, perhaps, from that act sprang the new-born enthusiasm for the Napoleonic dynasty, through which he now sits upon the imperial throne of France.

THE EXILED DUKES.—According to recent advices, the exiled Italian Dukes are preparing for "hard times." The Duchess Regent of Parma has reduced by half the emoluments of her representatives at the European courts. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena have determined to suppress all their representatives at the end of the year. From the month of December the troops of the Duke of Modena will be informed that they are at liberty to return home or enter the Austrian regiments in Venetia. These are pretty good proofs that these princes are sufficiently convinced of the impossibility of a restoration, even though Austria should succeed in renewing the war.

One of the representatives of the chivalry in Congress, who had become irritated at his inability to get the floor, of which the Speaker probably thought he could not make a good use, was heard to exclaim the other day in a final excess of passion, "I have been in Washington all winter and caught every d—d thing in town, except the Speaker's eye."

TREASON.—Twenty-six mounted Field Pieces from the Watervliet Arsenal are being transported by the Hudson River Railroad for South Carolina.—Albany Journal.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the quack compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT, For a Holiday Present, Select LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S Tight Stitch STRONG AND DURABLE Family SEWING MACHINE. It is Exactly what your LADY FRIEND, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER, Wants for a HOLIDAY PRESENT. EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. It will be a life-long source of pleasure and satisfaction—will not wear out in a year or two—as would many other costly and less useful articles you might purchase. Call and see them at the Salesroom of COOK, STONE & CO. 124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.)

AMERICAN WATCHES, MADE BY THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the First Premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

[From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1859.]

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and "paid for" a good good looking watch, "Warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have no fault to find with the way it has ticked time. We do not want a better time-piece than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half a minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time-keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should prefer an American Watch.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1859. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham. GENTLEMEN—Having carried one of your watches for the last eighteen months, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859. GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of 25th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American Watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six weeks. Respectfully, R. W. & W. A. TORREY, Contractors on the Rar. & Del. Bay R. R. To Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859. Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer American Watch Co. DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American watch I purchased of you December 8, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 19th of February 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your watch factory in the highest terms. Yours truly, JAMES H. CLAPP, Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Wholesale Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham. [illegible]

SKATES! SKATES!! [illegible] C. A. EATON.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.

Twelfth Night of the successful engagement of the accomplished young actresses, Misses Ada and Emma Webb. SATURDAY EVENING, January 5th, '61, positively the Last Night of the successful Extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, With all its new and gorgeous scenery, [illegible] Miss Ada Webb. McVicker, Oliver and Myers in glorious characters. To be followed by the beautiful Comedietta of THE FOUR SISTERS. Caroline Merton, Augusta Merton, Jane Merton, Marie Merton... Miss Emma Webb. To conclude with the Protean Farce of the MANAGER'S DAUGHTER. On Monday, Complimentary Benefit by the Citizens to U. P. HARRIS, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Tuesday—First night of the new Extravaganza, with local hits, entitled the "INVISIBLE PRINCE."

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next party of the regular season takes place on Monday Evening, Jan. 7th. These assemblies are without question the most select and best attended of any given in town. Madame Akerstrom's school is now open for the season. Class for ladies and gentlemen on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. All the new dances taught.

THE CITY MISSION TABLEAUX AND FESTIVAL AT BRYAN HALL Thursday and Friday, Jan. 10th and 11th. In order to raise means to fit up suitable rooms for the Industrial School with a Lodging Room for Wayfaring Men, and to provide Fuel for the Worthy Poor, a public entertainment of Tableaux and Supper is proposed, with a Dinner, on the two days mentioned, under the charge of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen. The undersigned would recommend the objects pursued by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, City Missionary, to the liberal patronage of the charitable. [list of names illegible]

NORTH'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. This THURSDAY, (Jan. 3d, 1861,) EVENING, and every evening this week. THE PERFORMANCE WILL CONSIST OF Comic Pantomimes, Negro Burlesques, Fancy Dancing, Comic Singing, &c. CHASTE, AMUSING AND ATTRACTIVE. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES. Orchestra Chairs, 50c; Parquette, 25c; Family Circle, 10c.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH. Ninth Annual Ball and Banquet OF THE CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE. Thursday Evening, January 17, 1861. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: ALFRED M. TALLEY... PRESIDENT. [names illegible] Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Democrat and Post, at the different Job Offices, and at the office of the Briggs House. A Carriage List will be found at each of the above offices. Price of Tickets $5, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriages, &c.; half tickets (to either Banquet or Ball), $3.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $30,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of great pictures for the White House. The Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also Webster in reply to Hayne, and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, commencing Thursday Evening, November, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen: BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. J. UPSON, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Prof. C. OSCANYAN, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. A. L. STONE. Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co. and at the store of [illegible], under the Hall; at the Richmond House, Tremont House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the Members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Saturday night for scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

$100,000. Valuable Property and Cash. The subscriber has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property which he proposes to exchange for MERCHANDISE, (Dry Goods or assorted country stocks preferred), and if the desired inducements are presented he is prepared to add Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Cash. The property consists of 2,000 acres of valuable timbered land, with a new and very superior Steam Mill, in running order, (accessible by water from Chicago); Illinois and Iowa Lands, well located; Improved Farms, and City Lots. To a jobber or first-class retailer who has a large stock to close out at once, this chance may prove advantageous. If necessary the property and cash will be divided to meet offers. Address "S. L." P. O. Box 3877, Chicago.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING: BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858. PROF. WOOD—Thee will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short. It is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless." Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859. PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all. I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [illegible]

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c. [illegible] Providence, July 2, 1860.

OUR PAMPHLET WORK is printed on Adams' Presses—the only kind capable of doing it nice. Obtain our estimates and examine our specimens before ordering. Good types, a good press, and a proper kind of paper are all that is required to make our work as good as can be done in the Northwest. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

DISSOLUTION.—Circulars announcing dissolution or formation of co-partnership, speedily printed to order at Tribune Office. WM. H. RAND.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale Cheap, A ROTARY RUGGLES PRESS, Half sheet foolscap size, nearly new. Turn by hand. [illegible] Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

EMBOSSING PRESS for sale [illegible] Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—A centrally located Furnished House. The owner to either board with lessee or not, as preferred. Address "Lessee" 3833 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A situation by a young English woman, as chambermaid, seamstress, or to take care of a baby. Good references given. Address "S. T." Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A second-hand Portable Engine six to ten horse power. Apply to WILLIAMS & BROUGHTON, 213 South Water street.

WANTED—A Girl wants a situation to do first-class cooking, washing and ironing in a private respectable gentleman's family. Please apply to No. 194 Adams street, South Side.

WANTED—A Furnished House wanted by a gentleman and wife. Any one having a well furnished house to rent can find a good tenant by addressing Post Office Drawer 5916, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, can make from $3 to $10 a day. Sample sent on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Address J. H. JOHNSON, 70 state street, P. O. box 4253, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A small family wish to rent a Dwelling on Wabash avenue or near Union Park, in good neighborhood, or a good house in any other part of the city convenient to cars. Rent not to exceed eight hundred dollars. Possession wanted early in January. Best of references given. Address Box 3702, and give description of property and number.

ANY PERSON HAVING A good Horse, Buggy or Harness, or all of them, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to L. D. WILSON, 211 and 213 South Water street.

TO VESSEL OWNERS. Wanted to purchase Two Schooners and Five Canal Boats, For which real estate and notes secured by mortgage will be given. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO. Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine Family Horse. Also, a Top Buggy, Cutter and Harness, which have been in use for a year. All are in good condition and will be sold cheap for cash. Address [illegible], at Tribune Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Lyons, Iowa, Ale and Lager Beer Brewery. This Brewery is in complete working order, and has a capacity to brew Twenty Barrels a day. It has an excellent Cellar with capacity of Hogshead to store and keep one thousand barrels. There is a good home market for all the establishment can do. Terms: $1200 down, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. None but responsible parties having capital to carry on the business need apply. Apply to THOMAS THOMAS, Jr., Lyons, Iowa.

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling fronts and good cellars, a fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 45 Van Buren street.

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, baled. CHEAP FOR CASH. Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY B. SHUFELDT, 38 Dearborn st. Post Office Drawer 6127.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at 266 West Washington street.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at the Waverly House, 223 Kinzie street, for $3.50 per week. Day board $2.50 per week.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

To Rent.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street, ONE LARGE HALL. Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeon, Organ, &c. All kinds of Musical instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

LOST—On Saturday, Dec. 22d, a small spotted liver colored and white pointer slut. Supposed to have followed a sleigh from the Post Office. She has an angular shaved mark on her left side, an appearance of having been burned. Any person leaving her at 109 Chicago avenue will be liberally rewarded.

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR, MADE FOR AND SOLD BY L. A. BEEBE, 155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., P. O. BOX 1934. This machine consists of all the parts necessarily combined in a PERFECT CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER which are a Sheller, a Fan, a complete set of Sieves, a Bagging Elevator and a Cob-carrier. Each machine is put in a substantial frame, and the whole is arranged so as to form a Beautiful Compact Machine. The Sheller is made by special contract under the Reading's Patent, but it differs materially from the Reading in being so constructed as to avoid all breaking or cutting of the cob and grain, and very little waste of power. With this Machine from two to six horses only are required to shell, clean and bag from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels per day. Price of Complete Machine, $125.00. Send for a Circular.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL. This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Earache, Headache, Tooth Ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Frozen Feet, Corns, Chilblains and Fever Ague. For Sore Throat and Diptheria we can especially recommend it; not one case has failed where it has been used. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. H. B. CABEREY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBERMEN.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned at Springfield, Illinois, until the first day of February, 1861, for furnishing [illegible] lineal feet of Tamarac Logs, one foot in diameter, to be delivered in Chicago on or before the first day of June, 1861. EASTMAN & ENNIS.

$150 REWARD. L. CORNELL & CO., At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Are paying the above reward every week. $5 to each person who will make inquiries personally of the above Taggart and Farr Family Sewing Machine, [illegible] Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $30 for a Machine. Hemmer, Gauges, and all extra Bobbins. Passenger Shuttle Machines by Direct [illegible] Ladies learning its own on, at 133 Lake st. Machine tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware. The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of Spring, offers goods of the finest quality at such inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBONELE, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETT, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatelaine and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Sett, Communion Service, Fruit Dishes, which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number 87 Lake st., under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. H. B. CABEREY.

TO THE FRATERNITY. Masonic and all other kinds of REGALIA, Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Setts, eight Collars and Aprons, from $40 to $125. Silver Lodge Jewels from $30 to $100, the sett of 10 pcs. Plated [illegible]. Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $30 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c., constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. H. B. CABEREY.

POTE & RICHARDSON, Manufacturers of Hominy, Grits, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Samp, &c. Corner of Harrison and Griswold streets, Chicago. Post Office address Box 1181. Highest cash price paid for White Flint Corn.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 134 and 136 Washington street, Methodist Block. DIVIDEND.—The Seventh Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto, on the first Monday of January next. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the "Rose Mill," Pittsburgh, Pa., an article of seamless Bags equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. Those in want of Bags will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. WEBSTER & MARSH, Agents, 229 South Water street.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! NICOLAS FAHER. 190 North Clark street, has on hand a large stock of Hardware, especially Coopers' Tools, Locks, Nails, Glass, Planted Ware, very cheap. Cornices, Gents' and Ladies' skates, etc., etc., to which he would draw the attention of purchasers.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills.—300 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 219 South Water st.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER'S.

NEW SUPPLIES RECEIVED of the following Valuable Law Books:—Vol. 19 United States Digest, Hilliard on Facts, Greenleaf on Evidence, Bishop on Marriage. D. B. COOKE & CO. 39 Lake st.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in Homœopathic and Allopathic, feels confident he will give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all cases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 a. m. and till 3 p. m., and at all hours of night, at his residence, 84 West Randolph street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Mason, Grout filled on short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & BOURN.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES, New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hlf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1861.—Bill-Heads for the New Year got up to order, on nice ruled paper, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers. Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Sound Passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Fare always as LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ON ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; [agents list illegible]; H. H. Houston, Gen. Freight Agt. Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamer to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEACH & CO., No. 54 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD. 1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchandise by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows: 5.30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.) 6.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati; also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago on any of the roads, will find agents of this road at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other railroad route. TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, have effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, With Promptness and Dispatch. J. N. McCARBEY, Supt. W. D. J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent. D. W. ROSS, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave, viz: Day Express—11.45 Noon. Evening Express—4.00 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, &c. Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street. G. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Trains leaving Chicago at 6.00 p. m., Detroit at 6.30 [illegible], arrive at Buffalo at 11.45 A. M. next day [illegible], connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot. S. BARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61. Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25. 6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line. 6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line. Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points East, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England. 6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland. 6.30 P. M.—Makes close connections and quick time to any of the above points. Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn streets, and at the depot. Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. Winter Arrangement. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Detroit 3.45 P. M.; Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M.; Albany 6.00 P. M.; New York 10.00 P. M.; Boston 11.00 P. M. 6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturdays,) arriving at Detroit 6.45 A. M.; Suspension Bridge at Buffalo 6.30 P. M.; Albany [illegible] A. M.; New York 12.30 P. M.; Boston noon. 7.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours. 6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturdays,) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours. Louisville 11.30 A. M. 4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday, only to Niles, Sunday Trains at 4.00 P. M. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Close connections with Steamers at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M. and arrive at 8.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.10 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. John, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday): [timetable illegible] Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 p. m. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 8.55 [illegible]. Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Connections at Joliet with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Tipton, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth; with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and southern Missouri, with Steamers on the Missouri and Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal st. JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers. R. B. MASON, Superintendent. C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860. Winter Arrangement. 1861. On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets. [timetable illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street Depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, trains will leave depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] I. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 3.35 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 6.35 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 9.40 A. M. (Sundays excepted). C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE. FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES, Both in the United States and Canada. An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the above places. Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DISPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route. This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of cars. Rates at all times as low as by any other Line. Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight." Contracts given at the General Office, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't. JNO. S. CORNING, Con't Agent.

Transportation.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows: EAST: MICHIGAN CENTRAL. PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO. SOUTH: LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO. ILLINOIS CENTRAL. WEST: CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL. GALENA & CHICAGO UNION. ELGIN & STATE LINE. NORTH: CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. [times illegible] Our time is unequalled to and from all points, and rates always as low as by any other Express, and our present arrangements are such that we forward all matter for the Eastern Cities—WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, QUEBEC and MONTREAL—through by connecting trains, thereby avoiding the delay of re-billing at intermediate points. We have lately extended our lines over the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, giving us increased facilities for the transaction of business in Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and making direct connections with the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA and PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY, FOR DENVER CITY, And all parts of the Gold Regions. We would also ask the attention of customers to our system of collecting invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving them facilities for the filling of orders from customers they do not care to give credit, or that are unknown—in such cases we hold ourselves responsible for the return of money or property. When the goods so ordered will not afford our regular rates by passenger trains the same can be shipped by freight trains under our agent and charges as by regular express. Goods to be collected on delivery of goods. Goods left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly. Goods received till late for billing at the office and will always be delivered to messengers, who are responsible for same. J. F. FARGO, Supt. Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE, FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY. The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W. SEARS, [illegible], Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne early in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. H. FESSENDEN, 11 Wall street. Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. New York, Dec. 6, 1860.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Roads. THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line. Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For through Freight by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE." We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South. The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time. J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent, Office 58 Dearborn street. DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West Side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, Are prepared to contract freights through by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72 And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 80 Washington st., Boston, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. TERBURY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS OF SIDNEY KALISH, No. 180 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois. I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J. his wife, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, did on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1856, execute to the undersigned a certain Deed of Trust which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 116 of Deeds, page 250, which deed conveyed the property hereinafter mentioned in trust to secure the indebtedness in said Trust Deed described. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said indebtedness, and there is now due and unpaid thereof the sum of $9,000 of principal and $1,260 for interest, payable at the Broadway Bank in the city of New York. And, whereas, the legal holder of the said indebtedness has made application to me to sell the property in said Trust Deed described on account of such default and in accordance with the provisions of the said deed. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of said Trust Deed, I shall on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said Trust Deed described which are as follows, to-wit: Lots eight (8) and thirteen (13) in block one (1), and lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) in block (5) all in Union Park Addition to Chicago, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title and interest and equity of redemption which the said Hayes and wife have in and to said premises, or which the undersigned has in the same under and by virtue of said deed. N. C. LARNED, Trustee. Chicago, January 4, 1861.

Oak Orchard Acid Springs.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS. These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles north of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number, besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal properties of these waters are [illegible] testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon their presence in such relative amounts. [illegible] H. W. BOSTWICK, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. In Chancery. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—[illegible]